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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV.---NO. 52. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE INDIAN AUTUMN.

See, across the smiling valley,
Where the yellow corn-ears stand,
Fruitful with the red man's blessing,
Rise the mountains tall and grand,
With their cloudy purple summit
Gazing far across the land.

Seem they like great chiefs in council,
Stern and thoughtful in every one;
Like a big eye, downward peering,
Through the cloud rifts looks the sun
On the broad vale, fair and shining,
Where the silver rivers run.

There the smoke of many wigwams,
Like a soft hair lovers' skein;
There beside the leaping river
Sofe is moored the birch canoe,
That with light stroke, quick and steady,
Glides the glassy waters through.

Hither comes the dry-voiced robin,
With the sunset on his breast,
Deepest dye of happy crimson,
Borrowed from the dying West.
Lit with flaming color kindles
The great sun in all the crest.

See the forest monarch,
Oak tree burning red,
Prior in his warpaint,
High his fearless head,
All crown'd round with feathers,
Giant arms outspread.

Beech trees gathering russet
As shady woodland stream;
The young men in their purple,
Supple, hard and strong they seem,
Like my warrior, my true lover,
Beautiful as any dream.

See the maples, bright and golden,
Like the gay queens of our race;
And the young ash, tall and slender,
Bending lightly in its place,
Like a youthful Indian maiden,
Full of beauty and of grace.

Yonder on the sloping hill-side,
Misty with the floating seeds,
In the wind like gay plumes nodding;
See the yellow, golden reeds,
See the sumach's fiery berries
Shining like strings of golden beads.

Soon will come the sad wind, sobbing
In these leaves of goldand red,
Like the sound of mingled voices
Mourning for a spirit fled,
Voices raised in lamentation
When a mighty chief is dead.

Soon will come the pattering rain drop;
Slowly falling, chill and damp,
Like the tread of stealthy savages,
Like the dull and muffled tramp,
When our warriors, for their war path,
File from out their silent camp.

THE EMPEROR'S RESOLVE.

A Fragment of History.

(From the N. Y. Gazette.)

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, July 8, 1866, Francis Joseph I. received a brief telegram from Marshal Benedek, dated at his headquarters in Koeniggraetz, informing him that a great and decisive battle was in progress. That was the laconic utterance of an old soldier, but its few words boded well, and it is since known that the promise of the early forenoon was all that the Austrians could desire. All day long the Emperor waited impatiently for additional dispatches, and none came. By some means the people in the streets had learned during the day that a battle was raging at Sadowa; and as night drew on, and the artisans and tradesmen were released from their labors, an immense throng collected before the low, jagged front of the great old Burg, and not even the presence of scores gendarmes and palace guards could entirely repress their noisy clamors. A Viennese mob is only less demonstrative and curious than one in Paris.

Eight o'clock, and could no tidings from the front. Half past eight, and nothing yet. The Emperor could no longer conceal his impatience and anxiety. At last about nine o'clock, the wires began to click, and in a moment the operator handed his Majesty a dispatch. It was from Benedek. There were only three sentences, and the last one was, "At first the army fell back in good order; but subsequently a panic seized them and then nothing could check their flight." It was dated at Hohenmauth. The operator glanced at the map and his heart sank within him. Forty miles—since the date of the forenoon! The future historian, with all his eloquence, will not paint the battle and adowa more graphically than did Marshal ...dek in that one sentence ... and that one ...

...n that night the Emperor passed in pacing to and forth by the operator, who sat in his little cabinet receiving and indicting dispatches from Paris. All through its long, weary hours the battery clicked without intermission. If the Emperor sat down it would only be for a moment. About six o'clock in the morning he ordered his carriage and drove out to Schoenbrun but before he left the Burg he caused a telegram to be sent to the Archduke Albert, in Verona, ordering him to set the South army in motion for Vienna. Two and a half millions of Italians woke up that morning French citizens.

And northward the Southern army came as fast as the mighty trains could roll over the great Semmering Pass. It is much the fashion to laugh at Austria for her terrapin style of marching; but Austria when goaded, can move with the speed of wrath when the unwieldy chinoceros smells the startles and crushes its tormentors. One hundred and sixty thousand men and their munitions thrown across the mountain pass in twelve day is an achievement that may challenge comparison even here. It was a race for Vienna; but the Prussians won. At last the anxious gazers could see, from the ramparts, long columns, and then with the naked eye, the long, dusty lines among the hills across the Danube, and when the sun shone, the bright gleam of their bayonets. The men ran to and fro in the streets, the places of business were closed, and wagon after wagon, loaded with silver and gold and archives, drove rapidly away from the Burg to the Pesth depot. The cathedral bells closed the steeples to the public, and no newspaper spoke above a whisper. Then the consternation became greater, because men no longer knew what was going on. Day and night without intermission long trains thundered in from the South, crowded with eager soldiers, and went back empty; and hour after hour long trains rolled away toward Pesth, equally crowded with civilians and their household goods. At night, when the city was stillest, the long rolling rumble of the Prussian cannon began to be heard in the streets, and the low jar of a window would startle the sleepers from their uneasy slumbers, when they would hasten to look out upon the streets, expecting to see the dreaded *Pickelhaubes* gleaming in the gaslight.

Then came another night when the inmates of the old Burg were sleepless, and were driven by a wild unrest. The telegraph to Paris was silent, for the "Man of Destiny" was soon confounded. In the Emperor's little cabinet, sat three persons, himself, the Empress, and Count Mensdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They sought to persuade him to go down to Pesth and throw himself upon the Magyars, as Maria Theresa had done. His haughty Hapsburg soul shrank from the humiliation, and they pleaded in vain. For eighteen years he had trodden on their dearest rights, and in that bitter hour it all came through into his memory. Now he was weak and they were strong. It was useless to threaten, and, could a Hapsburgh beg? beg of the people he had wronged so deeply?

For hours had his faithful advisers by turns reasoned besought, and expostulated with him, but he remained immovable. Sometimes he would pace rapidly back and forth, apparently hearing nothing that was said, then stop for a moment and listen impassively to their words, which he would presently interrupt by a gesture or utterance of impatience. At another time he would stamp upon the floor, declaring he was betrayed and deserted, that his best friends were seeking to procure his humiliation, and that he would pull himself together, call up all his gallant army, and lead it to the victory and the glory that treachery had robbed it of.

At last all were exhausted, and he sat for a moment in silence. The Emperor's vacillating mind was struggling with itself. The stillness was broken by the great clock on the Church of the Capuchins, which struck the hour of three. The sun-rise suddenly rose and went to the window. He stood and gazed long upon the sleeping city; within ear-shot of him were sleeping a fitful slumber more than 700,000 human beings—for the city was crowded with refugees—and in the bright green waters of the Danube twinkled the wan and flickering camp fires of 500,000 armed men, encamped along its banks. The destiny of all these and millions more lay in his hands. Whether in this supreme hour he rose to the height of this great thought God only knows, but "the angels of his better nature" touched his heart strings and they gave worthy respose. Turning quickly about, with a smile on his face he said, addressing his wife "*Elle ne faut pas pleurer*" (all go.) It was the greatest victory ever won by a Hapsburg, because a victory over himself.

He went. At Olten he met the haughty chiefs of the Magyars, with a few words told them his sad tale, and besought them to help him. He pleaded with such earnestness that the tears stood in his eyes. What a spectacle was that! A Hapsburg weeping before the people he had wronged. Happy for Francis Joseph that he permitted thus to atone with tears the crimes against liberty that cost his brother his blood! Every tear crushed out some odious memory of the past—was a bond given to the liberty of Hungary. The Magyars were satisfied, but not enthusiastic. They had forgotten the *Mariamor pro regi nostro* of their ancestors. They higgled and chaffered and drove bargains with their repentant sovereign. It was the old, old story of the assignat, and the Magyars were as good as their word, and sent their volunteers to Vienna. Fortunately for both, the "Man on the Seine" had sufficiently recovered his balance to be able to avert further bloodshed about Vienna.

Unpopularity of the Queen of Spain.

A Madrid correspondent describes the disrespectful treatment which the Queen of Spain continues to receive at the hands of large bodies of her subjects. On her Majesty's return to Madrid an announcement was made in the *Gaceta* that she would, on a day named, proceed to one of the sacred shrines in that city to pay her devotions to the Virgin and a hope was expressed that the inhabitants would give her a cordial greeting. The notice, however, produced just the contrary effect, for, with the exception of a few stragglers, the streets were empty, and even these turned aside immediately the royal procession drew near. It is said that the Queen returned to the palace in a furious rage, summoned M. Gonzales Bravo to her presence, and told him that he was not to be Minister of the Interior since he could not protect his Queen from insult and indifference. Minister promised that it should not occur again, and has ordered the public functionaries to be present at the mention procession on pain of instant dismissal.

TOOK A NAP.

Not Being Disposed to Work, and Suffering a Matrimonial Disappointment, a Healthy Man of Thirty Goes to Bed and Stays There Forty-Nine Years.

On a recent occasion were consigned to their final resting place, in the churchyard of Keighley, in England, the mortal remains of one of the most eccentric individuals that ever lived. In fact, a parallel seems scarcely possible of a man going to bed in good health and remaining there for a period of forty-nine years! The subject of the following remarks, who went by the cognomen of "Old Threadlaps," but whose real name was Wm. Sharp, lived at a place called Worlds, not far from Braithwaite, in the parish of Keighley. He was the son of a small farmer, and from an early age never showed much inclination to steady work. For a while he followed the trade of a weaver, but more frequently neglected his loom to range the neighboring moors with his gun, often spending whole nights in the open air. When thirty years of age he took to his bed and the room which he never left until carried thence on the day of his funeral. The cause of this extraordinary conduct, owing to his great age, and the very few of his own standing who survive him remaining no more than slight recollection of the events of that period, is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. But the principal reason seems to be a matrimonial disappointment. The wedding day was fixed. This singular character, then a young and doubtless ardent lover, accompanied by a friend, wended his way down to the parish church, and there patiently awaited the arrival of the bride elect. But the bride never came. The father of the damsel sternly and steadily refused his consent.

This, combined, it may have been, with other grievances, imaginary and real, preyed heavily on a mind certainly not endowed with more than average intellect, and bearing unmistakable traces of hereditary insanity; and the result was that the young man consigned himself to a small room, measuring about nine feet in every direction, with the determination of spending the remainder of his existence between the blankets, which resolution he kept most unflinchingly. The floor of his room was covered with stone flags; certainly not too dry, in one corner was a fireplace which could only be used when the wind blew from one or two points of the compass; the window was permanently fastened, and where some of the squares had been broken was carefully patched with wood. At the time of his death this window had never been opened for thirty-eight years! The sole furniture comprised an antique clock, minus weights and pendulum, the hands and face of which was covered with a thick network of cobwebs, a small round table of dark oak, and a plain, unvarnished four-post bedstead, entirely without hangings. In this dreary cell, whose only inlet for fresh air during thirty-eight years was the door occasionaly left open, did this strange being immure himself. He obstinately refused to speak to any one, and, if spoken to, never answered those who were his attendants. In fact, all trace of intellectual development seemed to have become either dormant or extinct, and the only faculties which seemed in active exercise were those which man holds in common with the animal.

His father by his will made provision for the temporal wants of his eccentric son, and as he cured him a constant attendant. His meals he ate regularly when brought to him, and latterly in a very singular manner: for in process of time his legs became useless, and drawn up toward his body, and when about to eat his food he used to roll himself over and so take his meals in a kneeling posture. He was generally cleanly in his habits. During the whole period of his self-imposed confinement he never had any serious illness—the only case of indisposition those connected with him can remember occurring a slight loss of appetite, caused apparently by indigestion, for two or three days—and this, notwithstanding he ate on the average as much as any farm laborer. He certainly physically at least, did exercise to his food; for, though arrived at the long age of seventy-nine years, his flesh was firm, fair and unwrinkled, says with fat, and the estimate of his weight was 3240 pounds or thereabouts. As a matter of course the curious came far and wide to see this eccentric being, and whenever a stranger was ushered into his den he immediately began telling his beads assiduously as I did, and I was assured by Mr. M., that he had never seen his majesty on any occasion before show the least signs of commendation. The inventor then said that he would put it to its speed, but to do this he must give the machine a start. He then wheeled round, and just like a jockey starting a horse, got it up to a maximum; and as he passed us he seemed to be flying. The circuit was made in fifty-eight seconds. A new salvo of applause met him as he brought the machine to a stand. The Legion was standing, and I must say that I felt some just emotion when the Emperor took the legion of honor from his button-hole and placed it on the young inventor's breast.

"M. told me that its endurance, if I may use the term, was extraordinary; that at its highest speed it would keep going for half an hour. Now I was led to believe that the mechanical power was secondary in it, and that a galvanic battery was the real motive power. Anyhow the secret is well kept, and the inventor, the only knowledge of it. M. also told me that in Vincennes, a battery of artillery was to be moved with it, instead of horses.

"I may add that I must have been given mount it, and it moved much more rapidly than would a carriage. An interesting experiment was made as to its capabilities of going over rough country. Several loads of dirt were shot over the floor, and it passed over it with apparent ease. One thing that I remarked was that there was a perpendicular play in the wheels, and that as a difficulty was surmounted, one wheel would be higher than the others, whilst the body was on the same plane.

"I think that it has been placed purposely in a retired part of the exposition building, as this exhibition, so as not to attract too much attention, and I learn this morning that the Secretary of War has had it removed from the exposition.

"The inventor's name is Victor de Sardea."

THE Norwegian automatic cooking apparatus is among the attractions at the Paris Exhibition. It is said that by this machine, meat and other food, after having been boiled for five minutes, may be cooked completely in three hours, without artificial heat of any kind. The apparatus consists of a box lined with non-conducting materials, and two tin cases, in which the food to be cooked is placed, boiled for five minutes over a gas or other stove, and then inserted in the box and hermetically shut in with a cover also lined with isolating substances. When the box is opened three hours afterwards the contents are found completely cooked, without any care or attention having been needed. The box may be moved about, carried by hand or otherwise, during the operation.

A Mechanical Horse that Beats Dexter's Best Time.

The following description of a new invention now on exhibition at the great "show" in Paris, we clip from a private letter:

"I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday evening at a private view of this wonderful invention. The throng at the exposition is so dense in the daytime that any attempt to work it during the exhibition hours was impossible. Through the kindness of M. de M., whose acquaintance I made in 1858, when he was *attaché* at Washington, I formed one of fifty persons provided with special cards of admission, and groups of the *Cent Gardes* made me think the Emperor was present, but I did not see him until the middle of the exhibition. I saw, among the curious, Nassyth of Bridgewater celebrity, and Whitworth, arm in arm with Howe of sewing machine notoriety.

"The horse here bears no resemblance to its equine namesake. Imagine a trunk shaped box about seven feet long, and wide enough for a man to saddle, and about five feet high; the whole contrived mounted on five wheels; the wheels concealed, however, under the machine. It is covered with leather, and has a saddle, only the saddle is very high in front and back, so that there is no chance of being unhorsed. In front is a steering apparatus of the simplest kind—two silk cords—and just before the saddle is a steel bar, which regulates the speed. If you pull it up you start the machine; pull it higher up, you increase the speed; if you depress it you decrease it until a point is reached, when the apparatus stops.

"The inventor, quite a young man, commenced winding up the machine with what seemed to me to be a crank motion, and as I distinctly heard the click of the ratchet, I therefore supposed it was worked by a coiled spring, but I have reasons since to think I was mistaken. In a moment or two minutes to wind it, when he mounted it and sat down, pulling up the steel bar. It moves gradually off, so that for the first minute I could walk alongside of it, but presently it acted at the speed of a fast horse, and in a moment more was lost going round the curve of the circle.

"I suppose you know the grand exposition is a series of concentric circles, each one devoted to a peculiar branch of industry. The one the machine was running on was the Numero Quatre section del Mecanique, and is among the largest, measuring nearly a quarter more than an English mile. It seemed to me to be incredible that he should have performed the circuit in two minutes and twelve seconds. A hearty clapping of hands greeted the machine as it came careering on, and gradually stopping without any apparent trouble.

"I noticed the Emperor, generally taciturn, loud in his applause, and when Napoleon is usually as I did, and I was assured by M. de M., that he had never seen his majesty on any occasion before show the least signs of commendation. The inventor then said that he would put it to its speed, but to do this he must give the machine a start. He then wheeled round, and just like a jockey starting a horse, got it up to a maximum; and as he passed us he seemed to be flying. The circuit was made in fifty-eight seconds. A new salvo of applause met him as he brought the machine to a stand. The Legion was standing, and I must say that I felt some just emotion when the Emperor took the legion of honor from his button-hole and placed it on the young inventor's breast.

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MRS. LINCOLN.

More About Her Ways and Doings.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks severely on the threat of Mrs. Lincoln to publish the letters of certain persons, and expose secrets which she supposes may damage the Republican party. The writer does not hesitate to speak of the woman just as hundreds have known her to be, and in quoting the following we make no doubt of its general accuracy:

That she was always amiable and submissive, as the *Herald* reports her, we are inclined to doubt, from the fact that she scolded her husband vociferously, and insulted his friends frequently. Directly after his nomination by the Chicago Convention, some distinguished members of the Republican party being at the hotel, and spent the evening with him there, talking over the chances of his election, its probable result upon the country, etc. They remained until late, and then volunteered to walk with him to his home. Directly, as Mr. Lincoln knocked for admission, the night-capped head of his "little woman" popped out of the window above, and, regardless of observant eyes or ears, rated him soundly for his untimely hours, and in a tone which Mrs. Caudle might have envied, closed by saying, "Abe Lincoln, you will not get in that door this night, so you may just take your long legs over the back fence," which the illustrious candidate for the Presidency was forced to do. So much for womanly gentleness and submission. This may be a sort of wifely obedience observable among a certain class of women, but it does not seem to belong to the *genus* gentlewoman.

As mistress of the White House she carried things with too high a hand to propitiate a people so jealous of their rights and privileges as this great Yankee nation. A certain portion of the President's house is set apart for the use of the President's family exclusively, whilst certain other portions have been always left open to the free visits and inspection of the people. Besides the East room, there are the Red and Blue parlors, which had always, until the advent of Mrs. Lincoln, been open to all visitors. All these, with the exception of the East room, she usurped power over, ordering them to be closed. This closing of the Red room gave great offense, as it contained Stuart's picture of General Washington, painted from life, and was regarded as a sort of Mecca by all true Americans.

It may be that some natural mortification and shame may have induced the closing of these rooms to visitors by Mrs. Lincoln, as almost every object of interest they contained bore evidence of the vandalism (not of the visitors, as has been asserted,) but of the defacing pencil and dirty fingers of that miracle of juvenile humor and good feeling, "Tad" Lincoln, who, with true artistic genius, had corked whiskers, moustaches, eyebrows, etc., on all the busts which adorned the corridors leading to the public rooms.

Later than these days of her pride and power, when supposed to be mourning the martyrdom of her husband, the horror of which shook to its center the heart of the nation, Mrs. Lincoln managed (by circulating the report that she was about to become a mother) to retain for many weeks possession of the Presidential mansion, excluding Mr. Johnson and his family from it, and thus packing up and appropriating to her own use all the portable valuables the house contained, including the gold forks, spoons, &c., which were no more than a portion of the President's widow than the crown jewels of England are the property of the Queen of England. To so great an extent was the plunder carried on, that it became necessary to refurnish the Executive Mansion entirely, upon Mrs. Lincoln's evacuation of it, to render it fit for the occupancy of the present incumbent.

REGENERATIVE GAS FURNACE.

Important Improvement in Working Metals.

In the Boston *Advertiser*, we find a description of "Siemen's Regenerative Gas Furnace," recently introduced into this country, at the Nashua Iron Company, by the holders of the patent rights for the United States, Messrs. Tuttle, Guffield & Co., of Boston. The following quotation from an account of a visit to these works will be read with interest:

After the party had taken a general survey of the extensive works and the cyclopean operations of the workmen, in forging immense masses of iron and steel, they were conducted by a spacious building, recently erected, in which the rough "blooms" were to be converted into smooth and perfect tires. These "blooms" are slightly tapering masses of iron, about nine inches in thickness, with an outside diameter of three feet, and an inside diameter of two feet. By means of a ponderous shovel, technically called a "charging bar," twenty of these are suspended from a huge crane, and worked by five men, two of these "blooms" were placed in the furnace prepared for their reception. As the door of the furnace was raised, a blaze of light, it was apparent to the spectators that the furnace differed greatly from those ordinarily employed for forging. No coal was visible within it; its light was as the light of a fierce, intense flame, which appeared to be fed from some mysterious source. While the "blooms" were heating, the members of the party were conducted to an adjoining building, where the mystery was explained.

In this building, situated about seventy-five feet from the furnace, are located the "gas producers," which supply the furnace with heat, by the mutual action of coal, air and water. The coal is poured from above, into a brick chamber, with a sloping grate in front, on being fired and then under pressure, from the place where the air enters, and, as it were, bakes in the upper stratum. From the upper and cooler parts of the coal, hydro-carbons are generated. From the burning coal the hot, carbonic acid is forced, and, in the entering air, which in passing through the ignited carbon, becomes converted into carbonic oxide, and mingles in the upper part of the chamber with the hydro-carbons. The water introduced at the bottom is first vaporized by the heat, and then decomposed and re-arranged with the nitrogen of the air, forming carbonic oxide. These mixed gases form the fuel, mingled with the nitrogen which enters the air at the grate, and which forms about one-third of the entire volume. The gas rises from the large vertical tube, and proceeds horizontally to any required distance, and then descends to the heat regenerators, four of which are placed under a furnace. These regenerators are chambers packed with fire bricks, separated so as to allow of the free passage of air or gas between them. The gas ascends through one of these chambers, while air is ascending through a neighboring chamber, and, passing into the furnace the gas and air unite and burn with a high heat. Passing toward the other end of the furnace, the combined gases find outlets, down which they pass, and traversing the two remaining regenerators, heat them intensely, and travel on in their cooled state to the chimney. The passages between the regenerators are so supplied with valves and deflectors that they always with one line or another carry off the expended fuel can be instantly used for conducting air and gas into the furnace; while those which had just before served as outlets for the gases into the furnace are made to take away the burnt fuel to the chimney. By each change thus made an intense heat, which would otherwise be lost, is carried back by the regenerators, and added to that evolved by combination. Thus more than ninety per cent. of the heat generated by these combined operations is retained in the furnace chambers, and so little escapes through the draft that the hand can be held in it with safety. By an ingenious arrangement for the management of the furnaces, the degree of heat and its intensity can be regulated with exactness, by increasing or diminishing the supply of the gaseous fuel—thus securing either a reducing or an oxidizing flame. It should be stated that the economy of the furnace is so remarkable as their structure; since the most inferior kinds of coal, lignite or peat can be used in the "gas producers," one set of which will supply a series of remote furnaces. Another important advantage is the entire prevention of smoke, which has hitherto caused so much annoyance in manufacturing districts.

A Visit to the Mummies.

An American, now traveling in Egypt, had the curiosity to enter a cave used as a sepulchre for mummies. "Imagine," he says, "a vaulted chamber twenty-five feet high, cut in the heart of a huge granite rock. In this apartment, dimly lighted by our two flickering tapers, filled almost to the roof, was a countless piled-up mass of unclothed mummies. Some were in sacks, in all shapes and postures. Time had burst the twining ligaments of some, and their bony arms and fleshless fingers seemed struggling up from the mass, as if to lay hold of the disturbers of their slumbers. Some were placed upright against the walls, and in the weird shadows thrown by the candle's light, their features twitched and moved, and their long-sealed lips seemed opening to denounce us. Our Arab guide drew a long knife from the sheath in his arm, and commenced cutting and tearing off the wrappings in search of valuables, and, as his naked limbs sank among the dry bones, and as his swarthy arms tossed about the bodies, he looked like some hideous vampire at his nightly meal. The air was very hot, and I was about to beat a retreat, when suddenly a thought flashed across my mind that almost froze my blood with horror. I am not a coward, but for a moment my heart stood still. The cave was filled with a thousand mummies, drier than the dryest tinder, and soaked in bitumen, each one wrapped in many folds of mummy cloth, as inflammable as gun cotton, and a single spark from one of the candles would have spread like wildfire, and no power upon earth could have saved us from a fearful death. We would have been roasted alive in five minutes. I rushed to this to Harry; he saw it instantly, and yelled to the guide to be careful of the light, while I started for the opening. On I went, through the narrow passage, tearing knees and garments against sharp stones, shuddering expecting each moment to lay my hand upon the slimy coils of a serpent in the dark, and every now and then sticking fast and feeling (in imagination) the sec rching breath of the fire fiend on my back. At last I reached the hole and was drawn up, very glad to breathe the pure air and feel the warm sun again."

The Germans of Philadelphia have subscribed thirty-five thousand dollars towards the erection of a building for theatrical purposes.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Sickly Season--The Cotton and Corn Crops--Why Southerners Do Not Prosper--The Reconstruction Convention--Intelligence of the Freedmen---The Northern Elections--Bankruptcy--Navigation and Trade.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FLORENCE, ALA., October 21, 1867.

The intelligent reader of the papers is already aware that October and the two preceding months have proved unusually sickly throughout the Southern States. The large Southern cities have nearly all been severely scourged with that most dreaded of all diseases, the yellow fever, while in the rural districts chills, and bilious and intermittent fevers of malignant type have prevailed to an alarming extent. Various reasons have been advanced by physicians for the vast amount of sickness of the present season, but most people are of the opinion that it has been caused by the heavy and continued rains of the last spring and summer. Now that the weather has become much cooler, and slight frosts have begun to make their appearance, the general health of this section seems to be improving. As a general thing new comers to North Alabama are very likely to be attacked by some one of the malarious fevers peculiar to this climate. To those who intend emigrating to this section I would say, lay in a good stock of quinine and calomel, for those are the only sovereign remedies for human ailments known in these parts.

THE CROPS.

There has been, this year, throughout the South, an abundant yield of corn, and, for the coming year, there will be no want of bread. The yield of cotton has not met the anticipations of planters, though perhaps all of the Gulf States will average half a crop. The "army worm" has proved very destructive to cotton the present season, and complaints of its ravages are long and loud among the farmers. In some instances whole fields of cotton, that promised well, have been almost entirely ruined by this industrious little depredator. But the short crop is not all the cotton raiser has to grieve over, this fall. A variety of causes have reduced the price of cotton to but very little more than one half what it was this time last year. To give figures; cotton sold in this market on the 20th of last month at 20c to 24c per pound, while at this time buyers are timidly offering 11c to 14c per pound. When we consider the fact that, from the high rates which planters have to pay for their supplies of provisions, it has this year cost 50c per pound to raise cotton, we can easily imagine why planters are in no amiable mood, and we can perhaps excuse them for charging it all to "Radical doings." Their losses will be heavy, and with the present shattered state of finances, will be borne with difficulty. A few of the shrewder Southern farmers, have, during the past year, given their principal attention to the cereals, and they seem to be realizing a handsome profit. Others have been successful enough to raise "bread and meat" sufficient to do them for a year to come, but such are to be considered among the highly favored. And in this connection we can see the reluctance with which Southern planters settle down and adapt themselves to the free labor system, there being an apparent desire on their part to cling to the old "cotton is king" system as they can possibly incorporate in the new; and many of them, encouraged by the course of the Johnson-Copperheads, no doubt cling to the idea that they will yet be able to put the thumb-screw will one day be restored to them. I give it as my opinion that, in this insane conduct of the Southern people, may be found the true reason why Southern cities are lying in the now desolate South. They are yielding just as many of their former principles and habits as they are forced to yield; they are evidently, though somewhat against their will, and that "something" they believe will be the success of the rebel-conservative party, the entire overthrow of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Hence their "little balances" which they cannot possibly settle at this time. There seems to be an apprehension that this law will be repealed or modified during the next session of Congress, and many are hastening to avail themselves of its provisions.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE.

The Western and Southwestern rivers are at a very low stage, and commerce suffers in consequence. Low waters and epidemic sickness at the various points on the rivers, have produced almost complete stagnation in business. It is a fact worthy of notice that the South is much more dependent upon her river communications than the North. This, of course, is owing to her want of more railroads and the imperfection of the railway systems which she now has. The merchants of many of the river towns in the interior of Alabama and Georgia, are as a general thing almost entirely without goods during the low water season. Again, there is an indisposition on the part of Southern merchants to use railroad transportation, even when they cannot possibly have freight shipped by water. For instance, the merchants of Florence will, in most cases, wait several months for the low freights river to rise, before ordering goods from Cincinnati or Louisville, for the reason that river transportation is cheaper. To a Northern man this seems a poor and slow way of doing business, and indicates want of enterprise. During the past few months many of our merchants here have been out of the commonest articles of family use, such as meat, flour, meal, coffee and sugar. Anything like luxuries have been out of the question. The cost of living South is more than double what it is North. The necessaries of life are held at starvation rates, and it is a mystery to me how the very poor manage to keep soul and body together.

We have had no rain worth mentioning for three months, and everything is about parched up. This has been very favorable fall for "getting out" the crops; still we anxiously look for rain. Some gouty old rebel prophesied that it would rain here on the day of election, when a cloud of 800 black Radicals came from the "four corners" of the district to vote; but he missed it. The weather on that day and since has proven as dry as his joke.

There is considerable of a "scare" over the yellow fever in Memphis. Most of those who are able have left the city. With general scarcity, high price of living, and pestilence, I think I may say that, at present, there are "hard times in Dixie."

VENT VERT.

Superstition of Players.

Dr. Bellows, in an interesting letter from Baden to the *Liberal Christian*, thus speaks of the superstitions of some of the frequenters of the gaming tables: The superstitions of the players are a singular exhibition of the credulity of those who have generally ceased to have any faith in God or man. No groveling worshiper of an imaginary toe nail of an imaginary saint, ever exceeded in superstition the mass of the men and women who sit at these tables, solemnly pricking holes in their card gospels, from which they read their guidance and through which they peep into the future fortunes which await them. Victims of absurd mysticisms and lucky numbers, and false inferences from the absurd law of averages, they go religiously on, trusting in their stars and tied to their dotage.

One very pious gambler, who believes in our glorious liturgy, but not in preaching, hurried from his Sunday prayers to try his luck at roulette upon the 24-10 (chapter and verse) of the text the minister announces. Another turns his Bible to see what psalm opens, or what page may afford a motto for the day, under such blessed guidance. Now it is the nine numbers, which the gamblers' table have consecrated, and the next day seven or twenty-four. Some men, who have lost all, men, on the 19th of June, seven and nineteen would be the secret talisman of the first gamester who heard the news, if he were not warned by the fate of the noble gambler in thrones, who staked his life and lost it upon the throw. Were there thirty-one words in Napoleon's letter to Soult, giving him the *élan* and cross of the Legion of Honor, it would be ground enough for a bare-headed Frenchman here, who carries his velvet cap in his hand in all weathers, for a day's run with the hounds, confident of coming out winner by 11 o'clock in the evening, at which time the tables close! Failure to-day would do as little to cure the folly of such a gambler as the cruel experiments and fanatical expectations. It is not the fruit of superstition, but the superstition itself, which is pernicious! Religion, even in its falsest forms, is more disinterested than the defamers of human nature suspect.

About Telegraphs.

A New York letter says: On Thursday the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph commenced operating, opening their line to Albany at a reduced rate of charges, which as usual was followed by the Western Union by a still further reduction. The stock of the Western Union experienced another decline and has since been quoted at from 83½ to 84. The policy pursued by the Western Union Company and the rapid extension of competing lines is unfavorable to the stock of that company, and a still further reduction in quotations is probable at an early day. The lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Company will be opened to Buffalo this week, and their contractor promises to have them working to Cleveland this fall. The new Overland Telegraph Company is receiving encouragement, and its originators are confident from the response to their appeals for a liberal amount of such support from the telegraph profession and the public as will insure its success and make it as it is intended to be, the great competing organization of the country—co-extensive with its territory and superior in construction, equipment and reliability and correctness in the transaction of business to any previous system of telegraph in the United States.

The New British Minister.

It is said to be now definitely fixed that Mr. Thornton, C. B., late Minister to Rio, is to come to Washington, and that his appointment has received the sanction of Queen Victoria. Mr. Thornton's ability as a diplomatist is said to have been thoroughly tested in the missions which he has successively discharged in Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation, and Brazil. He has served during a long series of years, and it is said that he has succeeded in gaining not only the confidence of the Foreign Office in England, but the respect and esteem of the different Governments to which he had been accredited. Mr. Thornton has but recently been appointed to the mission at Lisbon, but has not yet gone there, and his destination is now changed. The English papers seem to agree that the selection does honor to Lord Stanley's judgment, and that he is the right man in the right place. One of our English contemporaries has a rumor that Mr. Thornton will be created a Baronet before he takes charge of the new duties.

The Royal Plate.

The London *Sun* gives prominence to the following statement: It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of her Majesty and the court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000. It is secured in stone chambers with vaulted ceilings, which form part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars. Among the plate is a single dish, made of silver gilt, full of gold pieces made by order of George IV. and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that sovereign wore, or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at £900. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it indeed, is old or curious, most of the plate used by former sovereigns having been melted down and remodeled by George IV.; very much of it, consequently, is tawdry and *rococo*, as might naturally be expected from the author of the Pavilion at Brighton.

A HEAVIER VERDICT.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, on Thursday, Jacob R. Goodman obtained a verdict for $9,150 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This suit was brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of damages for the loss of his wife, who was killed while crossing the Pennsylvania road in a carriage, with her husband near Landisville, about two years ago. At a former trial, $7,500 was allowed as damages. The new trial was granted at the instance of the railroad company.

SENATOR WILSON, at a political meeting held on Monday evening last, at Marlboro,' Mass., after reciting the predictions he had made at different times, and their more than fulfillment, then stated that General Grant would be elected President by the votes of not less than thirty States, and would be supported by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress. The ever loyal white men, the repentant rebels, and the six hundred thousand enfranchised colored men are to reconstruct the Southern States, and send a majority of Republican Senators and Representatives to Washington.

There is no foundation for the report circulated by the New York *Mail*, that John Russell Young has resigned his position as manager of the *Tribune*, for the purpose of embarking upon a journalistic enterprise of his own in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Contested Election.

In the Philadelphia contested election case, before the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Mann applied, Friday, to have the ballot of the Fourth Division of the Twenty-Fifth ward, brought into Court, and that it be opened to ascertain if the returns which should have been filed with the Prothonotary, were not contained therein. The box was brought into Court, opened and the missing papers found and handed over to the Prothonotary to be filed. The box was then resealed and returned to its place.

The Presidency.

The Brookville *Republican* runs up the name of General Grant for the next Presidency, and says:

In him we have a man honest and sagacious, firm in his convictions, determined and inflexible in his purpose, possessing those qualities so much needed in Mr. Johnson's successor. The bold and decided stand that he made against the terrible schemes of the President, his able defense of the gallant Sheridan and Sickles; his full, free and complete indorsement of the Congressional plan of reconstruction; his clear defense of the people's right to be heard on the great question of settling the nation's difficulties, all tend to recommend him to the American people as the man for the times. As the great Captain of our armies he led us on certain victory, the somewhat disorganized and broken ranks being closed up at his command. With Grant as our leader in the coming campaign, victory will follow as certainly as the rebel hosts were dispersed and defeated by the veterans of the Union army.

The Temporal Power a Drag to Catholicity.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, in a recent letter declared that he prefers the condition of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States to its

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Some weeks since we took occasion to direct attention to the loose, unsatisfactory and inequitable manner in which assessments are made under the laws of this State, with a view to awakening public interest in the subject, and having the matter brought before the next Legislature. Our purpose, at that time, was to show the utter inequality of the present system of assessment, and suggest a reformation. There is another subject, intimately connected with the mode of assessment, and of almost equal importance—to which our attention has been directed by one of our leading citizens, and a large tax-payer—namely, the manner of collecting taxes in Allegheny county. Under the present laws, as every tax-payer knows, one class of assessments is made payable at the office of the County Treasurer, another at the City Treasury, another to the various sub-district collectors, and so on. A man owning property in two or three different districts is put to a great deal of trouble to find out what he actually owes, and to whom he should make payment. Even in the case of a party owning but a single piece of property, he has to make payment at three or four different places, and at different times, so that he must either carry in his mind dates of payment, names of collectors, the various kinds of taxes due, &c., or run the risk of missing settlement in some quarter. The case of a non-resident property holder is even worse. He is not often looked after, and his unsettled account is generally sent from point to point until it reaches the Sheriff's office. The first intimation he gets of the matter is, that his taxes are not only unpaid, but that a large bill of costs has accumulated. Men owning a single vacant lot, not worth over one hundred dollars, have been compelled to pay twenty-five or thirty dollars costs, incurred in the collection of a tax not exceeding one dollar. It is doubtless true that in many instances these costs result from carelessness or inattention; but men who are prompt in the payment of all their liabilities are not infrequently caught in this way. The system of collection is not what it ought to be, and a change is desirable. The old system was to leave everything to collectors. It is said that the amount of lost taxes, exonerations, etc., was fifty per cent. less then than now; but while this may be true, the old system was highly objectionable in many respects. The collectors, having command of large sums of money, sometimes indulged in speculations on their own account; kept the money out of the public treasury for an indefinite time, and in some instances were guilty of embezzlement. These and like abuses necessitated a change. The payment of taxes directly into the treasuries of the cities and county is a great improvement on the old plan, but it is now suggested, and with a good degree of force, that all local taxes, of every class and description, should be paid to one receiver. The plan, to our mind, is practicable. If the Legislature makes a change in the method of assessment, which is highly probable, the mode of collection will also be changed. The law should be so framed that all the duplicates, for city, county, poor, State, school, bounty, road, and all other taxes in the sub-districts, should be in the hands of a receiver at a certain specified time, so that every tax-payer, on and after that date, could call and square off his indebtedness at once. There is no good reason why such an arrangement could not be carried into effect, and with the best results. It is a very common remark, among those who pay to the County Treasurer, "I only wish I could pay all my taxes here, and be done with them." Having to pay in so many places is declared a nuisance on all hands, while payment at one place could be made without inconvenience to anybody, and with a great saving in the way of commissions, salaries, etc. The suggestion is one of practical utility, and ought to receive candid consideration.

We alluded, in our article on the subject of assessments, to the fact that a Commission had been appointed, by the last Legislature, to obtain such facts in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in the several counties, as might enable the General Assembly to come to a correct conclusion as to what legislation is needed, when the subject is brought before them. This Commission, we believe, consists of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. They have addressed circulars to our County Commissioners and County Treasurer, soliciting the desired information. The Commissioners have not yet responded, but they will, no doubt, do so at an early day. The County Treasurer, Mr. Aiken, has sent forward his answer, recommending the continuance of the present system of collection, with the important suggestion that if all taxes could be made payable at the same place it would be a great improvement. This hits the point under consideration exactly. Mr. Aiken has had ample opportunity to witness the workings of the system, and his suggestion is entitled to weight according to the extent of his experience and opportunities for observation. The closer we look into our tax system the more do we become convinced of the necessity of a thorough legislative reform, and we hope the subject will receive that attention at the hands of our Legislature which its importance demands.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLE

There is a class of persons who, while crying out for consistency and the maintenance of principle, endanger the success of the ends and principles that they clamor for, by the imprudence or even recklessness of their practical measures. To hold up principle to good purpose, and to further wise and useful designs, there must be some deference paid to the conditions of time, order and mode, in the procedure. This is no less true in politics than in common business and other affairs of human interest and action.

The suffrage question has been, partly by the precipitancy of this class in the Republican party, and still more by the cunning of the opposite party, displaced from its subordinate position and presented in the front rank of the conflict. Nothing is clearer than this, that if equal or impartial suffrage is to become the rule, and if ever the grand ideas, for human rights, developed in the war, are to be carried into practical application, it must be done by the Republican party, for the Democratic party is opposed alike to both. In order to this the integrity and strength of the Republican party must be maintained, which cannot be if the subordinate question, as to mode and order, be allowed to supplant the main question as to the ends which are aimed at.

For this reason we have not favored the foisting of the negro suffrage question into our State politics during the late canvass, and we regretted its introduction into the canvass in Ohio at this time. From the nature of the case it could not fail to distract the minds of some of our party and to withdraw their consideration from the real and great questions which constituted the issue between the loyal Republican party, and the Democrats, whose attitude towards the Union Government and this reconstruction has been, and is, to use the softest term, equivocal. The use they have made of the opportunity in Ohio and the effect of their obtrusion of the subject in Pennsylvania, afford proof of the correctness of our views and of our course, which, beyond a doubt, are those of a large majority of the Republican party. Hence as has been with truth affirmed on all hands, the unity and strength of the party, on the essential principles of it, are the same that they have been during the war and since. The only diversion, in either respect, is in relation to the mode and order by which those principles shall be consolidated in the practical administration of the national affairs. These are embodied in the plan of Congress for restoring the seceded States to the Union, and on this line the campaign should be steadily prosecuted and then its success will not be doubtful. Other matters can be adjusted better afterwards than before this grand object can be effected.

There is, therefore, both for securing the just reconstruction of the Union, and ultimately for securing other vital interests, a necessity for maintaining the strength and unity of the Union party. It has been seen in the progress of the late elections that the policy of the Democratic party is thoroughly a destructive one, before which, were it clothed with power, not only justice in equal suffrage, but honesty in financial engagements and prosperity in all business affairs, would be sacrificed. And for maintaining the strength of the Union party, not only must the main question, as opposed to the views and intentions of Democratic destructionists, be kept in front, but that wise statesmanship and common sense policy must be pursued, which takes consequences into account, and considers what will be the effect of to-day's action on the interests and obligations of to-morrow.

The principles of the Republican party, well known to friends and foes, are that the Union is to be preserved, and that its government is to be so administered as to maintain its good fame, and to secure the rights and promote the happiness of all its citizens. Such principles should not be brought into danger by allowing the subordinate interests to displace the more important, and so, by distraction weaken the power that in due order will happily secure them all.

In our own State there is an appointed time for dealing practically with the suffrage question. For our part, we are utterly opposed to the color test, and in favor only of fitness based on intelligence, without regard to color; which, in our judgment, is the only true standard of equality, and the only principle consistent with the perpetuity of the Republic. There are questions that take precedence here; and in saying this we surrender nothing—abate no principle, but husband resources against the time for grappling with the great question of suffrage.

PARTY AND PRINCIPLES.

A party in politics that acts on principles, of importance to the public welfare, may sometimes, from that very fact, labor under some transient disadvantages, in the contest with a party that is merely struggling for the ascendancy. And the consequence of such transient embarrassment may be, to make some relinquish or relax their hold on those principles. It is the possession and pervading influence of true principles that has given to the Republican party its power. When the integrity of the Union was endangered, the true men of the country rallied together, out of both parties, for its defense. And we have no reason to believe that their faith or their attachment to the Union have been at all shaken, although in the late elections the party struggling for power has gained some advantages.

But should the principles of the Republican party be lost sight of, and its moral integrity decline, its strength will decline at the same time. But of this we have no apprehension at the present time. Whatever weakness has been indicated, has arisen not from any pervading corruption, nor from any change in its essential principles, but from morbid action of individual members, taken advantage of by a vigilant and unscrupulous adversary. And even the slight revulsion, for this cause, is evidence of the sound condition of the party, and it also proves that the central principles from which it derives its life and power are operating in the party with their normal force and activity.

The lessons, therefore, to be drawn from our late experiences and observations are, not that the party is enfeebled or shaken, in the least degree, but that the extravagancies, aberrations and ambitions of individuals, in the party, should not be permitted to supplant or overshadow its true life principles. We may take a warning from our opponents themselves. The time has been when Democracy meant something more and better than a mere scramble for office—to keep it or to get it. But for many years, it was in league with the slave power, for securing a share of Government office and power. By that servile position and function, the true life of the Democracy was undermined, and when its allies led it to the brink of rebellion, the crisis proved fatal to it, as a party, and the healthy portion of it rallied with the Republican party, or its principles, in defense of the Union.

These lessons are sufficiently clear and emphatic, we hope, to make the Republican party, which is the hope of the country, cautious about following individual leaders of less than approved integrity and prudence, and about indorsing theories, fancies and experiments when its tried principles are sufficient for its guidance and the country's good.

SENATOR COWAN AND THE BLACKMAILER

The *Post* concludes a "slashing" article on the Chief of the Blackmailers, with the following bit of information of the relations between the aforesaid individual and Senator Cowan:

> In connection with the above, we might state a scrap of old gossip that has been floating around, and which we referred to in the *Leader*, that for the past year, he has fortunately incurred the hatred of "Natty" and it is now understood that he is the opposition candidate of his. The allusion in the *Leader* was calculated to convey the impression that he was in the same boat. We happen to know differently, and that he has protected in person before the President against the nomination of that unsavory creature into the portals of the White House, which will probably be his fate on the next time "Natty" visits Washington.

We are able to state what, in connection with the present European complications, must be regarded as an extremely interesting and significant item of news. Within the last few days the agent of a leading Canada Railroad Company has visited Pittsburgh, with the view of obtaining information looking to an order to one of our leading rolling mills. The pieces he wanted have heretofore been obtained at the principal Prussian steel works, but those works having been very recently monopolized by the Prussian Government, for the manufacture of ordnance and war material, the order comes to Pittsburgh. It has been noticed of late that the European dispatches have said little or nothing about Prussia. The fact we have related —which, in a special sense, is an interesting one to us here—indicates in no small degree the activity of Prussia for the emergency which appears to be at hand, and assists to solve the question, if ever there was any doubt on the subject, what are her intentions with reference to France in connection with Italy.

It is gratifying to notice that the Republican press generally is calling the attention of Representatives in Congress to the necessity of giving early attention to questions which have been too long neglected, more especially the financial condition of the country. Not the least urgent is the question of taxation—the best mode of levying and thoroughly collecting the taxes. It is a shame to the nation that frauds are practiced to the extent they are. If they necessarily inhere with our revenue system, then there should be wisdom enough to apply the corrective. If they proceed from a lack of capacity and honesty, then the fact should be found out. That, surely, ought not to be deemed incurable. The question of debt and taxation presents a broad field before Congress; and every well-wisher of the country is anxious to witness such a display of statesmanship as has not yet been seen.

We notice among our exchanges a new but welcome guest, the London *Standard*, a weekly Republican paper just started at Leesburg, Virginia. It sings from its masthead the motto, "The right is always Expedient," opens out boldly in the work of reconstruction, and if not submerged by its rebel associates in politics, will be of great service to the loyal men of Loudon county.

It would have been "right" for Grant at any time to assault Lee's defenses, but it was "expedient" only when he could do it when there existed a reasonable probability of success. The obligations of right impose the additional obligation to be prudent; and the prudent man studies expediency as a matter of course.

The New York *Post*, after speaking in complimentary terms of Speaker Colfax's Cooper Institute speech, good humoredly suggests that it might be well for our public men to give their attention to acquiring and disseminating "a clear knowledge of the laws of society and politics" and to applying them "to the solution of our problems." It is to be hoped that some statesman will be ready, when Congress meets, to bring to the discussion of debt and taxation something like the ability and thought the question deserves.

A Philadelphia paper suggests that most of the candidates brought forward for Vice President by the Republicans are "second and third-rate men," and suggests that "Andrew Johnson and his disgraceful administration should serve as a beacon-light to all parties against the selection of second and third-rate men" for the position. The suggestion is both timely and wise.

It is one of the reports from Washington that fears are entertained of negro violence in the South, in view of which an increased military force is asked for. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be alive to all the necessities in the case; but it is impossible to shut out the fact, that they who ask for protection have just emerged from an unsuccessful struggle which they commenced to destroy the Government and seal forever the bondage of the class from whom they profess to fear violence.

Mercer County for Grant and Curtin.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Clark, Mercer Co., Pa., Oct., 30.

As the County Committees in different parts of the State are giving expressions of their feelings for their choice for the next candidates of the Union Republican party for President, and as it is almost impossible for me to call the committee together to get a full meeting and expression, I thought you would like to know how the people felt about the matter in Mercer county. As for myself, (and I think I express the feelings of nine-tenths of the Republicans of this county,) I am of opinion that General U. S. Grant and A. G. Curtin, the soldier and the soldiers' friend, would carry our banner triumphantly and successfully through the great battle on the first Tuesday of November, 1868.

S. C. Kronce,
Chairman of County Committee.

Prohibition vs. License in Massachusetts.

A day or two ago we quoted from the Springfield *Republican* a paragraph designed to leave no doubt that the Prohibition party in that State were growing weaker and that the license principle was fast gaining ground. The reader should understand that this question is paramount in the pending political canvass, and the October verdict will be on this rather than on the distinct party issues of the day. In the Boston papers we have the statement of Mr. Berry, the Secretary of the State Temperance Committee, on the prospect. He says: "Within a few weeks, we have not the enemies of prohibition in caucus all over the Commonwealth, and in eight-tenths of the cities and towns we have gained a glorious victory. Our success has been even greater than our most sanguine expectations."

The Brooklyn Church Trouble.

The trial of Rev. Nathaniel West before Presbytery, was brought to a close in Brooklyn on Tuesday. There were no positive charges against Dr. West, further than a general statement of the belief of his congregation that he was not a minister exactly suited to their requirements. Dr. West did not specially urge his fitness for the pastorate, but charged that he had been unfairly and unkindly treated in the matter of his intended or attempted removal. After all had been said that could be on the subject, Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation of Dr. West with the congregation of the Second Church, Brooklyn, and appointed one of their members to preach in the church next Sabbath and declare the pulpit vacant. Dr. West has intimated that he will appeal the matter to the General Assembly, passing by the Synod of the Church.

The Bankrupt Law.

All who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law must do so previous to March 2, 1868, as the fifty per cent. clause takes place on that day. There are only about one hundred and fifteen days left. All claims against a bankrupt who applies after next March will, as a matter of course, be proven. Section 39 of the law, in relation to the fifty per cent., is as follows: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case, at or before the time of application for discharge."

Gen. Grant in 1862.

In 1862, General Logan took advantage of a brief furlough to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in the Northwest. He then received the following letter from Gen. Grant, of which the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* has the original:

> Headq'rs, Department of Tennessee, }
> Vicksburg, Miss., August 11, 1862. }
>
> *Sir*—Your letter of the 4th inst. is just received and I send you ten days' extension of leave, and will give you another if you need it. I am glad to hear of the good speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are doing more for the cause than you possibly could while the army of the south is lying idle.
>
> Stay while you feel such good results are arising from your labors, and when you return to the army you will be welcomed by all. Your promotion will follow as soon as the list of Brigadiers will justify you as soon as one of it. Yours truly,
>
> U. S. Grant, Major-General.

Congress and Suffrage.

A "Veteran Observer" is discussing this question, starting out with the broad denial that Congress has every right to treat suffrage within the States. He says:

> I positively deny that the Constitution a particle of power, direct, or indirect, which gives Congress the least right over the question of suffrage, except in the single instance of the 14th Amendment. I cannot imagine such a thing. I cannot conceive, except it be in our present distracted condition, that any President elect also, were obliged to an oath excuse various acts of Congress, which he deemed unconstitutional, in the exception—just and legitimate powers. They were given to Congress justly and lawfully to declare war, and take all necessary means to prosecute it, clearly the qualification between the power of Government granted for war and those granted only for peace.

The Population of Cincinnati.—The "school census" for Cincinnati has just been completed. Taking it to be correct, there are, in the nineteen wards of that city, 109,783 youth, of which 5,859 are colored. The present population of the city, taking the youth as thirty-three per cent. of the whole, would be 329,379. The school superintendent, however, estimates two and one-half persons to each individual between the ages of five and twenty-one, and this would give a total population of 274,457. It is presumed that 275,000 is a fair approximation to the actual population, which, against 161,044 in 1860, shows an increase in about Prussia. The fact we have related —which, in a special sense, is an interesting one to us here—indicates in no small degree the activity of Prussia for the emergency which appears to be at hand, and assists to solve the question, if ever there was any doubt on the subject, what are her intentions with reference to France in connection with Italy.

It is gratifying to notice that the Republican press generally is calling the attention of Representatives in Congress to the necessity of giving early attention to questions which have been too long neglected, more especially the financial condition of the country. Not the least urgent is the question of taxation—the best mode of levying and thoroughly collecting the taxes. It is a shame to the nation that frauds are practiced to the extent they are. If they necessarily inhere with our revenue system, then there should be wisdom enough to apply the corrective. If they proceed from a lack of capacity and honesty, then the fact should be found out. That, surely, ought not to be deemed incurable. The question of debt and taxation presents a broad field before Congress; and every well-wisher of the country is anxious to witness such a display of statesmanship as has not yet been seen.

We notice among our exchanges a new but welcome guest, the London *Standard*, a weekly Republican paper just started at Leesburg, Virginia. It sings from its masthead the motto, "The right is always Expedient," opens out boldly in the work of reconstruction, and if not submerged by its rebel associates in politics, will be of great service to the loyal men of Loudon county.

It would have been "right" for Grant at any time to assault Lee's defenses, but it was "expedient" only when he could do it when there existed a reasonable probability of success. The obligations of right impose the additional obligation to be prudent; and the prudent man studies expediency as a matter of course.

The New York *Post*, after speaking in complimentary terms of Speaker Colfax's Cooper Institute speech, good humoredly suggests that it might be well for our public men to give their attention to acquiring and disseminating "a clear knowledge of the laws of society and politics" and to applying them "to the solution of our problems." It is to be hoped that some statesman will be ready, when Congress meets, to bring to the discussion of debt and taxation something like the ability and thought the question deserves.

A Philadelphia paper suggests that most of the candidates brought forward for Vice President by the Republicans are "second and third-rate men," and suggests that "Andrew Johnson and his disgraceful administration should serve as a beacon-light to all parties against the selection of second and third-rate men" for the position. The suggestion is both timely and wise.

It is one of the reports from Washington that fears are entertained of negro violence in the South, in view of which an increased military force is asked for. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be alive to all the necessities in the case; but it is impossible to shut out the fact, that they who ask for protection have just emerged from an unsuccessful struggle which they commenced to destroy the Government and seal forever the bondage of the class from whom they profess to fear violence.

Mercer County for Grant and Curtin.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Clark, Mercer Co., Pa., Oct., 30.

As the County Committees in different parts of the State are giving expressions of their feelings for their choice for the next candidates of the Union Republican party for President, and as it is almost impossible for me to call the committee together to get a full meeting and expression, I thought you would like to know how the people felt about the matter in Mercer county. As for myself, (and I think I express the feelings of nine-tenths of the Republicans of this county,) I am of opinion that General U. S. Grant and A. G. Curtin, the soldier and the soldiers' friend, would carry our banner triumphantly and successfully through the great battle on the first Tuesday of November, 1866.

S. C. Kronce,
Chairman of County Committee.

Prohibition vs. License in Massachusetts.

A day or two ago we quoted from the Springfield *Republican* a paragraph designed to leave no doubt that the Prohibition party in that State were growing weaker and that the license principle was fast gaining ground. The reader should understand that this question is paramount in the pending political canvass, and the October verdict will be on this rather than on the distinct party issues of the day. In the Boston papers we have the statement of Mr. Berry, the Secretary of the State Temperance Committee, on the prospect. He says: "Within a few weeks, we have not the enemies of prohibition in caucus all over the Commonwealth, and in eight-tenths of the cities and towns we have gained a glorious victory. Our success has been even greater than our most sanguine expectations."

The Brooklyn Church Trouble.

The trial of Rev. Nathaniel West before Presbytery, was brought to a close in Brooklyn on Tuesday. There were no positive charges against Dr. West, further than a general statement of the belief of his congregation that he was not a minister exactly suited to their requirements. Dr. West did not specially urge his fitness for the pastorate, but charged that he had been unfairly and unkindly treated in the matter of his intended or attempted removal. After all had been said that could be on the subject, Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation of Dr. West with the congregation of the Second Church, Brooklyn, and appointed one of their members to preach in the church next Sabbath and declare the pulpit vacant. Dr. West has intimated that he will appeal the matter to the General Assembly, passing by the Synod of the Church.

The Bankrupt Law.

All who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law must do so previous to March 2, 1868, as the fifty per cent. clause takes place on that day. There are only about one hundred and fifteen days left. All claims against a bankrupt who applies after next March will, as a matter of course, be proven. Section 39 of the law, in relation to the fifty per cent., is as follows: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case, at or before the time of application for discharge."

Gen. Grant in 1862.

In 1862, General Logan took advantage of a brief furlough to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in the Northwest. He then received the following letter from Gen. Grant, of which the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* has the original:

> Headq'rs, Department of Tennessee, }
> Vicksburg, Miss., August 11, 1862. }
>
> *Sir*—Your letter of the 4th inst. is just received and I send you ten days' extension of leave, and will give you another if you need it. I am glad to hear of the good speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are doing more for the cause than you possibly could while the army of the south is lying idle.
>
> Stay while you feel such good results are arising from your labors, and when you return to the army you will be welcomed by all. Your promotion will follow as soon as the list of Brigadiers will justify you as soon as one of it. Yours truly,
>
> U. S. Grant, Major-General.

Congress and Suffrage.

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In St. Louis there are fifteen hundred and ninety retail liquor shops, which are kept by eleven hundred and fifty-three Germans, two hundred and ten Irishmen, one hundred and thirty-three Americans and sixty-one Italians; or seventy-two per cent. by Germans, twelve per cent. by Irishmen, and about eight per cent. by Americans. It is estimated there is one American dramseller to nine hundred and twenty-two Americans, one Irish, barkeeper to one hundred and forty-three Irishmen, and one German beerseller to fifty-two Germans. By counting one adult male to five persons there be eventually contaminated and made worse rebels than are now. From the foregoing it will be seen that with the colored population, and its jealous of the influence of people that could by any possibility be made to oppose him and his schemes. This man Bumkeit is an sheer that has gnawed at the very vitals of the Republic, whose vitality is as dawn around him the carrion birds, and driven him with loathing and horror contempt.

There are Hunnicutts outside of Virginia. The misfortune is that sound Republican principles have to pay the penalty in adverse fortune.

Rev. Newman Hall, when introduced to several theological student in New York earnestly advised them to cultivate the habit of extemporaneous speaking. He said he acquired it by speaking ten minutes every day upon a passage of scripture, in his room, for a year. "Don't do your preaching on an audience. That is outrageous. No man ought for a moment to think of inflicting himself on an assembly of people until he has gone through a course of training such as I have indicated, by himself. But you can learn to speak without notes if you will try. And surely if one is to be a minister of Christ he must be prepared to meet these little emergencies and must be willing to improve every opportunity to speak for the gospel, which are constantly arising, but which will not wait for one to write out his thoughts."

A New Style of Baggage Car.—They are building at Minneapolis, Minn., a new style of caboose car for light freight, to be run with through freight lines. In addition to this accommodation, the cars are to be furnished with "look out" houses, about six feet square and six feet high, rising above the roofs of the car, the upper part glazed, and provided with doors opening upon the roofs. These are designed for the accommodation of the conductor and others who may have charge of the train. From the windows can be seen the entire train, and the doors give them ready access to the brakes, if necessary, while the men are protected from the cold winds and storms when not engaged in managing the train.

The Members of the Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association, of Philadelphia, have resolved to suspend operations for one week, and the officers of the Association offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of every person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of the October Report.

Washington, October 26.—The following is an abstract of the Quarterly Reports of National Banks of the United States, October 1st:

RESOURCES.	
Overdrafts	$ 800,008,440 37
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	338,188,100 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities deposited to secure deposits	38,211,450 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	42,175,150 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	21,775,403 16
Due from National Banks	95,405,219 84
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,396,672 98
Banking houses, other real estate, furniture and fixtures	20,559,840 84
Current expenses	8,295,738 33
Premiums	1,661,178 78
Checks and other cash items	14,592,580 58
Bills of National Banks	11,831,605 00
Bills of other banks	3,075,276 00
Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes	10,228,884 12
Compound Interest Notes	100,851,337 82
	56,808,420 00
Total	$1,405,081,125 84

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	$ 420,568,115 00
Circulation	300,628,307 67
Undivided profits	33,541,706 43
Circulating notes outstanding	293,861,196 00
Due to do. do. State	4,092,133 00
Individual deposits	557,029,357 88
U. S. deposits	38,575,481 74
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	4,627,204 92
Due to National Banks	95,045,787 05
Due other banks and bankers	19,626,914 58
Total	$1,405,081,125 84

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.

In conformity with a recent custom that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the republic as a day of National Thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations with whom are dominion and fear, and who makes peace in His high places, resting and retaining from secular labor on that day. Let us reverently and devotedly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which he has crowned the now closing year; especially let us remember that he has covered our land through all its extent with greatly needed and very abundant harvests; that he has caused industry to prosper not only to our fields but also in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers and upon the high seas, and, at the same time, to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent as to bring speedily and inexpensively to our firesides living influences from the great marts of trade and civilization. And while our food stock goods results are rising to the highest point of abundance, he has not withheld from us the health and strength required for the proper use of them. Let us, therefore, with humble penitence for our sins and with a devout appreciation of the divine goodness, set apart and observe the day as a day of rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second. Andrew Johnson.

By the President.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE OHIO ELECTION

The Official Footings—Hayes Received the Largest and Thurman the Smallest Vote of all the Candidates.

The following are the official footings of the vote for Ohio State officers at the election of October 8, 1867, as canvassed by the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State:

Office.	Dem.	Repub.
Governor	240,272	243,600
Lieutenant Governor	240,440	243,433
Auditor	240,430	243,461
Treasurer	240,384	243,504
Comptroller	240,415	243,419
Attorney General	240,425	243,446
Board of Public Works	240,241	243,612
Supreme Judge	240,416	243,466

Hayes had the largest vote, Thurman the smallest vote, of all the candidates. The largest aggregate vote was on Board of Public Works—484,453; the smallest was on Treasurer, 483,120—a difference of 668 votes.

The Presidency

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, of yesterday's date, appears with General Grant's name at the editorial head, as its choice for the Presidency. The *Reporter* says:

> Knowing, therefore, that his sentiments are in full accord with those of the loyal masses who are to-day the bone and sinew of the Republican party, the Government on the basis of equal and exact justice to all, and the restoration of the Union on the basis of loyalty to the fullest extent in his wisdom, just to the entire loyal party, we therefore feel that we have the best assurance that he will be the Chief Magistrate of the Nation in the future, as he has been in the past.

A meeting of prominent Republicans of Erie, Pa., was held in the parlor of the Reed House, on Tuesday evening, and the preliminary steps taken for the organization of a Grant Club. The following committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting, officers for a permanent organization of the Club: Messrs. Wilson King, John S. Richards, M. Hartbeck, F. Brewster, George W. Walker, J. B. Vincent, B. F. H. Lynn.

The Greenville *Argus* hoists the names of General Grant for President and Edwin M. Stanton for Vice President. The *Argus* says:

> Unprompted by objections that may arise in the minds of the personal obligations to politicians, and outside of all influences for political preferment, he will honestly take command of the country, and the candidate we need to rescue the country from the ruin of the present administration, and restore it to order and prosperity. Such a President the country demands, and such a President the country must have—but who, loving his country, her institutions and her people, will not be willing to sacrifice anything else, will devote all the energy and power to the cause.
>
> For the second place on the ticket we insist the name of Edwin M. Stanton should be placed. He is a true man, a patriot and a lover of liberty. He has been tried and never been found wanting. He is a Constitutional Republican and should have our support.

Farmers and the Wool Business.

The Detroit *Post* remarking on the "general disposition among farmers to thin out their flocks," in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the wool market, says: "We believe this is a mistaken policy. For the last twenty years we doubt if an instance can be cited in which either high prices for wool or extreme low ones have ruled more than three years consecutively. In disposing of their sheep on account of low prices, and enlarging their flocks on account of high ones, farmers have therefore worked steadily against their own interests. By the time they work themselves into the position of small producers, prices are almost certain to be remunerative, and *vice versa*. At the present juncture there is a double motive for retaining possession of sheep, for by the time the stock of goods that was in the country at the time of the enactment of the tariff shall have been worked off, wool growers will begin to reap the benefit of that measure which they could not do when the country was literally flooded with goods, part of which bore only the specific duty of the tariff. Unprofitable as wool growing has been during the past season, if there is any truth in the large but misty doves company, our farmers can derive some consolation from the fact that they did better with wool than those who invested in it after it left their hands."

The Richmond correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing when it was supposed the "Conservatives" had carried the State, was betrayed into the following plain speaking as to the causes:

> To be selfish motives which characterized Hunnicutt and his clique in every political movement, the arbitrary, brow beating, whipping in corner of the former culminated in driving off from the party most of its ablest public leaders, and left only ignorant, zealous followers as Wardwell became dissatisfied and voted the Democratic ticket. This second edition of Parson Brownlow has done more harm to the Republican party of Virginia than it was possible to have expected from any other cause. His opinions upon all subjects are of the wildest extravagance, and since more of hatred to the white race than even could be looked for in the negro. He steadily opposed the immigration of whites into Virginia, fearing, as he himself acknowledges, they will supplant his sable brethren. His opposition goes to the extent of denouncing the introduction of whites, though Republicans, as they will be sure to be eventually contaminated and made worse rebels than are now. From the foregoing it will be seen that with the colored population, and its jealous of the influence of people that could by any possibility be made to oppose him and his schemes. This man Bumkeit is an sheer that has gnawed at the very vitals of the Republic, whose vitality is as dawn around him the carrion birds, and driven him with loathing and horror contempt.

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VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., October 29, 1867.

The Annual Reports.

The Departments are all exceedingly busy in the preparation of the annual reports. Those of the Navy and Interior are about ready to submit to the printer. In the Treasury Department the Comptroller of the Currency report is the only one which is finished.

Editor Bard Cornered.

The denial by editor Bard, of the conversation which he purported to hold with General Grant, is likely to lead to the affidavits of no less than three persons to whom he related it substantially as published. As intimated last night, the publication of the alleged interview reduces itself to the conclusion that it was an attempt to obtain a little newspaper notoriety at the expense of General Grant, and by an imposition on those who gave it currency by telegraph.

The Retrenchment Committee

Was again in session at the Treasury Department to-day, and several witnesses were examined as to the affairs of the printing division. It will be several weeks before the committee are through with the investigation.

Commissioner Wells's Report.

Special Commissioner of Revenue Wells returned here to-day, and is busy preparing his special report on the internal revenue system to Congress. It is said that he will lay great stress on the recommendation that our revenue officials should be appointed on the ground of merit and honesty alone, and without reference to politics.

Thad. Stevens's Address.

The address of Hon. Thad. Stevens to his countrymen published here to-day, has been the principal topic of discussion as indicating the policy which will be urged in Congress on the suffrage question. The assertion of Mr. Stevens that Congress can pass a national suffrage law by virtue of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, excites comment from the fact that said amendment has not been certified as having been ratified by three-fourths of the States. It may be added here that a new bill has been prepared providing for suffrage in all of the States by act of Congress, which will be introduced on the first day of the session.

Tax on Leather.

The claim of a manufacturer of this district for the refunding of taxes assessed upon the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, who claims they were not liable, under the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been rejected for the reason that boot and shoe uppers are a manufacture, and are not exempted from tax by any provision of the excise law. The decision of the Commissioner authorizes the deduction of the cost of boot and shoe uppers where the tax has been apart from the value of the boot and shoes, but does not authorize the refunding of such tax upon such uppers.

The Seven-Thirties.

The Treasury Department, after a full investigation, are satisfied that none of the counterfeit seven-thirties bear a date prior to August 18th last, and parties who purchased notes before that period, may rest assured that they are genuine.

Montgomery Blair

Was in conference to-day for a long time with the President, but the fact has not even given rise, singularly enough, to any rumors.

A Conservative Address.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union issued an address to-night to the country on the political situation.

A Native Foreign Official.

The Government to-day determined to recognize J. W. Torrey as the Supreme Ruler of the Isle of North Borneo, and he will be presented officially to the President to-morrow. Mr. Torrey was once an American citizen, and this will be

A BOOK OF THE WAR.

BY A PITTSBURGH CHAPLAIN.

History of the Eleventh Regiment.

A Book for Western Pennsylvania Households.

THE STORY OF THE REGIMENT. By William Henry Locke, A. M., Chaplain. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Now that the dark days are upon us in this smoky city of ours, it is refreshing when one reads—and read he must—to have placed in his hands a book whose clear open page, and round full type *invite* a perusal of its contents, and thus make what is one's duty also his pleasure. The name of the publishers of the "Story of the Regiment," is a sufficient guarantee for the general excellence of the mechanical execution of the book. But in this instance the great Philadelphia firm has exceeded itself, giving to the reading public a volume which in respect to paper, type, printing, binding and engravings, deserves to be pronounced really handsome.

So much for the best part of the book on the outside. The record of any regiment of men actively engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, however loyally, might be the style of the narrative, could not fail to be intensely interesting. But a thoughtful observer, in a good position to see, and able to discern the bearing of one event upon another, has gathered up the details of this story; and a wonderfully facile pen has connected them together in sentences sharp and quick as the report of a rifle, or smooth and polished as a burnished bayonet. The author gracefully tells us in the preface, that his "duties did not require him to carry either sword or musket, and what he tells is made up from a note book never absent from him, whether in camp or on the march. When the original record—sometimes made during a halt along the road-side, and sometimes in the midst of battle—better tells the Story, that recorded, day and date."

Locke that there is no effort to fill chapters with needless details and graphic descriptions of marches and of personal reminiscences and touching sketches, carry the reader along almost imperceptibly through its pages.

When one feels inspired to write it is well for him to have a worthy subject. In this respect also Mr. Locke has been exceedingly fortunate. The Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers—whose history from its first organization in the spring of 1861—is embodied in this goodly Story, made for itself a proud and enduring record. It counted among its officers Major General Richard Coulter, of Greensburg; Brigadier General Henry A. Frink, of Philadelphia, and Dr. R. M. S. Jackson, of Cresson; the former soldiers of whom the State may well feel proud, and the latter a gentleman whose rare literary attainments placed him among the first naturalists and geologists of the country, and whose abilities as a surgeon were everywhere acknowledged as of the highest order. Dr. Jackson was transferred to the West when General Harlsuff took command of the Department of Tennessee, and died in the service.

Commencing its campaigns under General Patterson, in the Three Months' Service and ending with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, the Eleventh Regiment was with nearly all the movements of the Army of the Potomac. The early chapters are especially interesting and instructive, as a portion of the material of the country less understood, than any other. Already those early shadowed for a time by the greater events that have begun to have to the reader their early interest and novelty. The usual excitement of the first few weeks of rebellion, the anxious solicitude with which eyes regarded the military operations in and Washington, and the chagrin at disappointments and delays, are vividly recalled by author.

To the brief hours of those unusual days were added events for whose maturity a quarter of a century had been required. The Battle of Ferry, repulsed by the Federal troops in the evening, was ed by the Federal troops in the evening, was ce next morning by a large rebel force that ched down the Shenandoah Valley, under the mand of General E. J. Johnson. An attack Washington, by way of Alexandria, was hourly ected; and the appearance of the enemy at Harper's Ferry and along the line of the Upper Potomac, looked as though an attempt was to be made to hit the city by overrunning the border States of Maryland, upon which we were able to keep us quiet, possibly, by our presence in considerable ers. Under the influence of the hour, the first pressions of loyalty and devotion to the Union, ed in the actual organization of companies and ments for the field, and the first departures for ington, by way of Baltimore and Washington, reported by the commanding General Patterson, and was assigned to Col. Abercrombie's Brigade of Keim's Division.

The army of General Patterson, as it was the largest single column of troops, was naturally the object of national interest. It was engaged in a march against twenty thousand men, whose force expressed a determination to hold Harper's Ferry at all hazards, as the key to the valley of Virginia. General Scott counseled Patterson that it would not be necessary simply to menace the enemy's front, or a drawn battle, would be a victory to the enemy, filling his heart with joy, his ranks with men, and his magazines with munitions of war. Patterson telegraphed the veteran commander at the moment the troops took their first forward step.

Filling out from the numerous camps around Hagerstown, with the Eleventh in the front of the Jubilant brigades and divisions or Patterson's column were moving in splendid array toward the Potomac. The army thus marching to the attack of Harper's Ferry, enclosed in its ranks many names known to one of household familiarity in the military records of the nation. Major General Patterson was the first line officer of the few made volunteers. After a service of eight or more years in the United States Army as a gallant and in a disabled condition returned to Norfolk, Virginia, where he had resided for thirty years. Age now assumed their quiet ways, one family, at least, in the city of Baltimore, better tells the Story, than recounted of the revolution. Among the domestics of that house could be seen, during the early spring-time of 1861, one of Negro age, who in her lively humor as the mistress

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

FOR GRANT.

At the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, held Monday, a resolution was adopted unanimously recommending Gen. GRANT for President. In taking this action the Committee have but responded to the voice of the people in this Republican stronghold, and followed the lead of a popular sentiment which is spreading, and is destined to spread over the country, bearing down everything before it. We are pleased to record the fact that the suggestion we threw out on Monday morning has been so promptly responded to. We doubt not that public meetings for the organization of GRANT Clubs will follow.

LYING ABOUT GRANT.

The correspondents are at it again. With malice as deliberate as ever possessed the rebels, they are after Gen. GRANT—and this time we are sorry to say, our own is among the crowd. This time they send out the stuff which an Atlanta, Georgia, Editor has concocted, in return for the civility of an interview with the General. Perhaps it is the same who had an interview with Mr. STEVENS, and whose report the Lancaster Representative denied with an expletive more characteristic than elegant. GRANT is reported as having declared that he would prefer a nomination from the Conservatives rather than the Radicals. This savors of the falsehood BLAIR told about him, and for which the General snubbed him very directly. Considering that his first friend—Mr. WASHBURNE—is a Radical of the first water, and that most of the leading Radicals—the home of THAD. STEVENS included—are for him, the report is amusing. Our only regret in the premises is, that a midnight dispatch, retailing this Georgia Editor's story, had the advantage of our circulation for one day. We have a far more reliable definition of the General's political views by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who writes as follows:

> The Blairs—speed the day when we can say "of infamous memory"!—the Blairs having found that they can't use General GRANT are now doing their best to ruin him. So far as in them lies, I suppose, they will be full of mischief and deviltry as long as they live. They are declaring, as opportunity occurs, that the General is gratified at the result of the recent elections—that the Republican reverse gives him pleasure. Is it worth while to make a formal contradiction of this assertion—worth while to write and print the words, IT IS A LIE?
>
> "There is no loss without some gain"—and GRANT, after the election, very quickly began to look about for our gain. He found it where the great body of the Republican party found it. He says the reverse will back up and close up the work which we are specially charged—the reconstruction of the Union on a sound foundation. There was a disposition to take up side issues—the elections show that the country wants this great question of restoration settled without unnecessary delay. The Republican party was falling into the hands of the extremists and demagogues; there was a seeming willingness to let corruption politicians monopolize the offices and ranting ratifiers the leadership—it was necessary to show that good men ought to go to the front in nominations and the counsels of true and moderate men followed. This is where GRANT stands—he does not believe the Democratic party's coming into power; doesn't believe the country is about to give itself up to men who opposed the war. I've no doubt he finds it rather comforting to see that the masses of the people don't mean to commit themselves to the views of Mr. Stevens and General Butler, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chandler. But he doesn't rejoice with the Blairs and the President in the defeat of the Republican party. He says the setback will teach wisdom—with due energy and prudence this winter and in the spring, he thinks, there isn't the least fear that the Copperheads will carry the election next year.

ON THE OLD TRACK.

If the Democrats wish to have their war record forgotten, as they unquestionably do, the way they take to accomplish it proves them to be still under the fatality of blundering, which has marked their conduct for years past. By charging the debt, disorder and taxation of the country on the Republican party, they take the most certain and direct method of keeping alive the recollection of their own complicity with the seditious leaders of secession, in bringing these burdens upon us. The falsity of the allegation will not only keep the remembrance of the past fresh in the minds of Republicans, but will make it an active force in their political contests with the Democratic party, which first abetted a tremendous wrong, and then tries to fix the odium of it on others.

Their naming of G. H. PENDLETON as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to such a man as General GRANT, is a further evidence of the doomed blundering of the party, as well as of their preference of the Rebel to the Union principles. The false democracy of the former adhered to him through all the country's trials, and he steadily sympathised not with the defenders but with the assailants of the Union. It is proposed to place him in opposition to GRANT, whose true democracy transferred him, in the day of his country's danger, into the fellowship of the Republican Union party. And while the one only caviled at the Government's measures, and was apparently, at least, indifferent to its success, the other devoted himself to its interests and became the grand engineer of its success. The naming of PENDLETON for President, by the Democrats, and especially in opposition to GRANT, will bring up to Republican minds with freshness and vigor, the remembrance or the old days of sympathy with the Rebels and hatred of Union defenders. It seems to indicate either stone blindness or blank despair. Or, if the party really indulges any hope in such a contest, it gives evidence of nothing so much as a low estimate of the people's judgment and capacity. If the party should throw out Mr. PENDLETON and take Mr. SEYMOUR, it would not be much better for it, and if General MCCLELLAN should come home and take the party, it could not be much worse. General GRANT, should he be nominated in form by the Republican Convention, is able to beat either.

THE BLACK-MAILERS INVESTIGATED.

About one month ago we gave publicity to certain charges of corruption, which had been noised about in the community, against Mr. N. P. SAWYER, and others connected with him in the "management" of the Federal offices in this and the adjoining district. We gave the names of the principal parties concerned in the alleged extortion of money from office holders, and suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of instituting an investigation. Subsequently we had assurances that this investigation would be made, and are now pleased to state that, on Saturday last, Hon. JOHN MILLER, Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department, who had been sent here for the purpose, concluded a thorough investigation, so far as he was able to obtain the witnesses. He reached here in the early part of the week, and at once set about the work to which the head of the Treasury Department had assigned him. Our readers will recollect the part which J. P. LANGDON played in this game of villainy. He was the supple tool of the SAWYER clique, and to him was assigned the work of exacting all fees from certain oil inspectors over the limited sum of ninety dollars per month. He was the sewer throught which this corrupt stream flowed to the main pool. Mr. MILLER's first inquiries were for LANGDON, but it had been announced in the *Republic* that LANGDON had been suddenly called west, to Missouri, on important business, and the Commissioner failed to find him. The sudden disappearance of this cat's-paw, at that particular juncture, is suggestive. It has a meaning which we leave the reader to divine. But the investigation proceeded. F. E. VOIZ, Esq., Collector, and H. A. WEAVER, Esq., Assessor, were examined as to the efforts made for the removal of the Inspectors; C. B. STRAIN and CORNELIUS O'DONNELL. They stated that no charges had been made against either of these men, and that they had signed the application for their removal solely to accommodate SAWYER. JOHNSON LITTELL, of the Ninth ward, testified that he had received, as Inspector, in six months, five thousand dollars, of which sum, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars had been paid over to LANGDON, as the agent of the black mailers! Messrs. STRAIN and O'DONNELL testified that LANGDON and JOHN H. SAWYER had demanded from them all of their fees as Inspectors, in excess of ninety dollars per month, and on their refusal to submit to the demand, N. P. SAWYER at once sought to accomplish their removal. G. L. BRAUN, ex-Inspector of the Allegheny District, was also examined, and testified to similar attempts at extortion on that side of the river. The fact was also elicited, that the employment of Deputy Inspectors has been resorted to in some instances—the principal allowing his brand to be used by his deputy. This is a clear violation of the Revenue law, and the Secretary will no doubt see that this abuse is immediately and effectually corrected, wherever it may be found to exist.

The above is a mere outline of the investigation, but it is sufficient to show that the charges of corruption have been fully sustained. What the Secretary of the Treasury may do, after he has perused the testimony, we cannot say. If the Government has any power to punish such gross corruption, the penalty should be speedily visited upon all parties criminally concerned. If there is no law to reach such flagrant cases, the sooner Congress passes one the better. We presume the Secretary of the Treasury will take such measures as a sense of right and justice shall dictate.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS FRUITS.

The COMMERCIAL has given a good deal of attention and a good deal of space in its columns for some days past to the proceedings of the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held in this city during the week. Our readers at home and abroad have its proceedings before them by this means as fully as if they had been personally present. The conventionwas very large, and the discussions and devotions in which it engaged were attended by our own citizens and friends from the vicinity in numbers limited only by the capacity of the house, one of the largest in the city, in which it assembled.

We cannot but presume that good results will follow from the meeting, not only here but in many other places. The glow and impetus of benevolent feelings and purposes, received in the convention, may be expected to produce practical effects, multiplying and diffusing good influences from many centers. In the progress of the meeting much was said—perhaps, proportionally, too much—about operations in saloons and places of vicious and injurious resort. Efforts for reclamation in these fields of desolation and debasement cannot, of course, be objected to. But we imagine that they are not the most promising, for the efforts of the Christian and philanthropic laborer. There are hundreds of our youth and in large cities thousands, who may be brought under restraining and improving influences before they reach the immediate precincts of debasement and ruin.

We refer to the large numbers who are separated from their homes in their early youth, for the purpose of learning or prosecuting business in cities and large towns. Released from employment, evenings and Sundays, and without cheerful homes to resort to and without places in the churches, the tediousness of leisure and solitude urges them into the streets. Without society, they are impelled to seek it among themselves, and without experience or needful caution they often fall into associations that cannot but be injurious. This field of operations for the Christian Associations, we have recommended and again recommend to friendly notice and occupancy, and we do it without ignoring what has already been done in it. We have not the slightest doubt that in the class of whom we speak, there are steady, intelligent and well meaning youths in great numbers who may ultimately escape the dangers of this street experience. But sympathy, mingling in safer society, a resort to reading rooms, and an attendance on the Sabbath services in the churches, would greatly increase the number. If by any means places of religious worship present a repellant aspect to these young men, some improvement in that respect might be judiciously coupled with direct and personal efforts for their benefit.

MR. CHASE.

A week or more ago the Cincinnati *Commercial* printed an article declaratory of the political views of Judge CHASE, which was conspicuously reproduced by the *Tribune*. We supposed at the time that the next thing would be a disavowal from Mr. CHASE, but in this we were mistaken. Time enough having elapsed and no disavowal appearing, the inference is that Mr. CHASE's views were correctly stated. The reader will be somewhat surprised to learn that the received idea of Mr. CHASE's radicalism is entirely erroneous. So far from being a radical he is a Conservative; if not a conservative, it would be difficult to find a word wherewith to characterize him. Indeed, the article in question says:

> "In the first place, notwithstanding the great reputation he has acquired as Judge Chase has, in fact, no large personal and political following, one of the most truly solitary men in the country."

In specification, the article goes on to say:

> He was the first public man, after the close of the war, by the death of Lincoln, to recall the attention of the President to the only solid basis of reconstruction—that is, the enfranchisement of every body suffrage for all slaves, amnesty for all rebels.
>
> The notion that Congress should seize upon the President and thrust him, with blows and maledictions, out of office, has never been encouraged by Judge Chase. On the contrary, it was his opinion that no little mischief was done during the late political campaign by the wild threats of summary impeachment that were freely made.
>
> Judge Chase is held responsible for the presentation of the Negro suffrage issue in Ohio, during the last campaign. He never urged it. He recognized the fact that while in the Southern States, where the great body of loyalists were black, Negro suffrage was demanded by considerations of the public safety, no such demand was made in the North.

We may safely assume that these quotations reflect not only Mr. CHASE's sentiments but his estimate of public sentiments, as interpreted by the October elections. We will not, as some do, say that he is trimming his sails for the Presidential breeze; but we accept these declarations as the views of a statesman standing before the people, it is true as a candidate, but as one conceding that the time has come for honestly declaring his sentiments. If these sentiments have been modified by recent results—as quite likely they have—they will be none the less weighty with the people, accustomed as they are to place a high estimate on his qualities as a statesman.

On the subject of banking and finance Mr. CHASE's views are equally interesting. We quote again:

> Injurious imputations have been cast upon Judge Chase in connection with the national banks. To be sure he established them, and they who do not know that he did so, under a national pecuniary necessity, and that he accomplished the great object of establishing a uniformity of currency and of giving the Government a command of the currency that it needed and that was of very great utility, are but ill-informed. The banks are to be dealt with now under different circumstance s. No doubt the national banking system needs revision and adaptation to the changing situation of the country. We presume it is better than a dozen irresponsible systems would be, and that we would do well in process of reformation not to destroy it. On the greenback question, as it is called, Mr. Chase has been held responsible for the administration of the Treasury Department since he left it. We may say on this point that he is not in favor of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks as a primary proposition, nor is he in favor of Secretary McCulloch's policy of forcing resumption of specie payments by reducing the volume of the currency, reduce the expenses of the government, spread all around with security and enfranchisement confidence, peace and good will; and thus it is maintained that it would be easy to make greenbacks as good as gold, when the question of payment of the debt is settled, but at once solved it becomes a matter of indifference to both bondholder and taxpayer whether it is paid in good or greenbacks.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

The elections in the Southern States, so far as they have been held, including that of Virginia last week, give assurance that these States, so long out of gear in consequence of secession, will, ere long, be restored to their healthful and normal condition, and that they will be represented in the next Congress. What will be the precise character of the constituutions to be formed remains to be seen, but it is safe to say they will be, in important particulars, improvements on the old ones, bringing them more fully into accord with the Democratic principle of free government, and into becoming adaptation to the present condition of the several States. In several respects, the old Constitutions have, by the changes that have occurred, become ineffectual and totally inapplicable as organic law.

On the result of these elections, especially of the recent one in Virginia, we have no disposition to triumph over the defeated party. We sincerely congratulate them, rather, since in the consequences it will be the better for them States, as well as for the country. It is not to be regarded as a negro victory, but as a loyal victory, which, located at some distance from the works. The street railway conveniences are such, or might readily be made such, as to render this practicable, in the new establishments from time to time put in operation. The city, as such, has a deep interest in the maintenance of our numerous and extensive manufactories in a condition of efficiency, and whatever can be done to mitigate the unavoidable annoyances connected with the coal smoke and soot showers should be brought into requisition.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

The remarks which the Roman Catholic Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, is reported to have very lately made, to the effect that the relations in this country between Church and State were to be preferred to those existing between them in Italy, probably expresses the real sentiment of the great body of intelligent Roman Catholics in this country. The so-called temporal power of the Pope in Rome has for years been but the proof of his actual weakness—proof which has been strengthened by recent events in Italy. The whole thing has long been suggestive of decay—a perpetual reminder of the change time has wrought in the Pope's power, temporal and spiritual. Anything so well calculated as this is to awaken and keep alive recollections of this kind and enforce the logic of time on the universal mind, with reference to the power of the Pope, it would seem the followers of the Church of Rome must wish might cease to exist altogether. In the eyes of the world the Pope's temporal domination has long been a scandal—a mere mockery. The convulsive grasping for the shreds of temporal power, is offensive to enlightened Christendom, the evidence of a worldly ambition that is as little profitable to spiritual domination as lust is to the purification of the soul. One can easily perceive why Archbishop PURCELL can discover no advantage in continuing the Pope's temporal power, and though the loyalty of the most intelligent Roman Catholics in America to the Church cannot be doubted, yet it is much to be questioned if many regrets would be expended by them should the present struggle result in putting an end to the domination of the Pope in the State altogether and forever.

ITALY AND IRELAND

If there was such an institution as an anatomical dissecting room for minds, where the different passions, principles and motives could be laid open, as readily as the knife and the scalpel expose and distinguish the muscles, its operations would shed a flood of light on a great many subjects of human action and interest, and on none, perhaps, more than on political opinions. For example, suppose a certain class of minds to be laid upon the table for a scrutinizing dissection, what an intense curiosity must be enlisted when the investigation is directed to the specific design of which it assembled.

The anomaly is a political puzzle. We do not propose to go into the dissection. We simply note the phenomena. GARIBALDI is loaded with epithets of odium and infamy, and is consigned to an unenviable destiny, in the most approved style of malediction; while, by the same class of minds, every successive organizer of an Irish Republic is applauded to the skies—until his wind-mill gets out of gear for want of money, or till with money he takes himself to unknown parts to attend to his own affairs. The case, we say, is anomalous, and the discovery of its cause would be an ample reward for the trouble of its dissection. GARIBALDI, whatever may be said against him, has shown himself to be earnestly and honestly for Italy, and he has done it *in* Italy. The organizer of an Irish Republic has yet to appear of whom as much can be said with truth. GARIBALDI and his patriots have not clamored for money. They have not spent money on red shirts nor on green jackets. They have not spouted on the liberation of Italy, with three thousand miles of ocean between them and their native land. But they have stood up for liberty on their own soil, and braved danger face to face.

Such are the facts. We speak of them only as facts. Why the feelings and speech of a class of minds in this country should, in relation to them, be so anomalous and inconsistent is the question of curiosity, that nothing but mental dissection can solve. The operation is not a difficult one, and every person can perform it for the satisfaction of his own curiosity.

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

The *Times*, referring to a case of breach of promise tried in a New York Court, speaks of the whole class of such trials as "amusing performances." It is easy to imagine that trials of almost any kind, but especially of this, may be so conducted as to afford amusement to spectators; that the embarrassment of witnesses may be turned to ridicule; that funny speeches may be made by counsel; that innuendoes may be rendered doubly diverting by double infusions of indelicacy, and that the pleasure derived from beholding torture may be abundantly served up. But in all this effort of the imagination, the taste of the spectators and their moral sense must be taken into account.

But the remarks of the *Times* are directed not to any particular mode of conducting such trials, but against all trials for breach of promise. And in this extent, they scarcely comport with the wholesome moral influence of a public journal. If the contract, for a breach of which suit is brought, related to the construction of a printing press, or the sale of a horse, there would be nothing essentially in the trial to be entitled amusing or improper. A promise or contract of marriage embraces far more important interests than these, and the violation of it may impose infinitely more damage.

That money can fully amend for the damage done, it is not necessary to maintain, any more than that the punishment of the incendiary makes amends for the conflagration of the house. The general principle of society and of law is, that contracts are to be kept according to their conditions, and a bond drawn up in form without a penalty, would be no credit to the scrivener that drew it. But in the matter of marriage promises, usually in this country made without legal formulas and without witnesses, there is a special propriety in securing them from violation by making the breach of them actionable in a suit for damages. Without noticing the common and "amusing" play of fancy, about healing broken hearts with a cataplasm of greenbacks, something is due to the sacred promise of marriage, and a verdict for damages is a warning to those who are disposed to trifle with it. It is of the nature of a penalty, and the abrogation of the liability would be an encouragement to heartless and unscrupulous libertines, to make promises that they never intended to fulfill. It is the tendency in this direction, of the remarks of the *Times*, that has been deemed deserving of animadversion and censure.

DWELLINGS OF OPERATIVES.

Any person who has been for a few years past, a resident in this city, must have observed the improvements made in our great manufacturing establishments. The buildings in which the works are carried on and the dwellings of the operatives, are generally of a far better character than they formerly were, indicating increased wealth, liberality and taste. That it is good policy to make such improvements, there can be no room to doubt. Where the owners consult and promote the convenience and comfort of their workmen and families, advantages of no small value redound to themselves, in the greater degree of contentment, cheerfulness and assiduity of their employees.

The position of dwellings in the immediate vicinity of works, in which large quantities of our kind of coal are used, renders them anything but attractive. The smoke, dust and soot filling the air and penetrating every nook, corner and crevice, are a perpetual cause of annoyance and vexation to tidy housekeepers. And while this proximity of the dwellings to the works is maintained, every effort that can be made to mitigate the annoyance may be reasonably demanded. For the want of them, we believe cases have occurred, in which desirable skilled workmen have declined to make engagements in this city, even at liberal wages.

It is therefore gratifying to notice the gradual, and in some instances great advances made in the quality of houses and in the conveniences and comforts of their surroundings. Individual enterprise and taste have done all that has been done, in this respect. The public authorities have hardly kept pace with private improvements, in keeping the streets and alleys about the works in a cleanly, healthful and unobstructed condition. It would be a still further advance, for the convenience and comfort of the working people and their families, if the dwellings could be

LABOR OF LOVE.

Governor SEYMOUR has undertaken the task of piloting the Democratic party into power again. But just as he gets fairly at work he finds the prospect destroyed and all his hopes dispelled by the certainty that General GRANT, the Republican candidate, will be the next President. There is in this that which amounts almost to cruelty. Banished from power and patronage for years, on account of their disloyalty, just as the Democratic leaders begin to entertain lively hopes of returning again to the offices which at one time they seemed to think were created for them, the prospect changes to one of absolute certainty against them. In SEYMOUR's case the circumstances are peculiarly aggravating. Having kept himself aloof so that he might come upon the track as the most available candidate of the Democracy; having nursed his ambition to an intense pitch, and banished from his mind every doubt that his time was at hand, his disappointment is necessarily of the keenest description. In a general way the disappointment is shared by the Democratic leaders and party. Their finely concocted schemes for presenting issues as well as candidates; their plans for carrying States in detail and parceling out offices among the faithful well-nigh famished from long banishment to short commons, are all at once upset by a single stroke of adverse fortune so overwhelming that, in the language of the Pittsburgh *Post*, it will be useless to make an effort. Under these circumstances, Mr. SEYMOUR will be excused if his eloquence should be less effective than usual, and the applause of his party feebie and uncertain.

THE SOUTH FOR IT

The questions of minor importance or of local interest, which have introduced some confusion into the voting, this year, in the North, have no weight in the South, except as their influences on parties here may indirectly affect the great and only questions of reconstruction there. The only interest, for example, that the opposers of reconstruction felt in the negro suffrage question in Ohio, or in the liquor question in Philadelphia, sprang from the hope that the success of the Democrats might place some obstacle in the way of reconstruction. Hence their jubilation over the issue.

But those hopes and joys are but caducous flowers, whose petals fall as soon as expanded. Besides the more than dubious character of the Democratic pretensions in the North, the vote of the Southern States on the great question is an absolute and withering frost to the hopes of the anti-reconstructionists. And we should not be surprised if the recent election in Virginia had extended its cooling power to the Democrats of the North, as well. While the anti-reconstructionists have been waiting for the inevitable reaction of the North to develop itself, the friends of loyal measures in the South have been actively pressing it forward. And from present appearances, it is probable that before the sky falls or the Democratic party gets control of the country, reconstruction will be quietly and happily effected on the basis of the present law.

EVERYTHING is not lovely in Mexico. The invader is dead and they have his embalmed body, which is kept as though it was a precious thing to have; but the country is nearly as disturbed and is as much the prey to lawlessness as ever. Bandits have destroyed security and old times have come again. The election would seem to dispel the illusion that JUAREZ is the beloved of everybody, the universally-hailed saviour of the Republic. If he has been chosen President, it has been "by the skin of his teeth." At the best he will have a hard road to travel, and the future of the country is not all sunshine. A letter from the City of Mexico gives some details thus:

> Gen. Corona in the Central and Western States, aided by the powerful and influential chief Lozado, and men who exercise an almost despotic sway in their sections, and Escobedo in the North, are lending the whole of their influence and sympathy to the cause of Juarez, while the leading men of the East and South, almost all of them being young and ambitious, are lending themselves to the side of Diaz. It now seems to be pretty certain that the popular vote will decide nothing, and the final result will entirely depend upon the amount and classes of influence that can be brought to bear upon the members of the electoral college at the last moment. This, indeed, is the great dependence of the Juarez party, and on it they base their strength. Those of the old Conservative party not compromised by an alliance with the Imperial Government, are at present aiding the opposition, as against Juarez, while the Union or church party, if they are doing anything, are working so quietly as to leave it an undetermined question on which side their influence will fall. They are playing a deep game, and I should not be at all surprised if it resulted in their holding the balance of power; if so, Juarez's chance, from present indications, is very slim, though, to speak candidly, no man can prognosticate the changes in the weather in this clime. A few weeks will decide the question.

Later advices say JUAREZ has carried the day, but the general state of the case is as described. It is hazarding little when one predicts that before long the era of "revolution" and "pronunciamentos" will begin again in all the borders of our neighbor. Meanwhile the writer from whom we have quoted prepares us for what we may expect in the line of speculative schemes, as follows:

> You need not be surprised if your market is overrun with Mexican projects during the next season, as there are any number of agents of American companies here asking for concessions of one kind or another. Some of their schemes, of which we have heard, are in themselves really good, and would prove a capital investment; but most of them are the wildest sort of "wild-cat" undertakings. I have been told that there are no fewer than 350 applications before the Minister of Foreign for concessions, and that nearly 200 of them are made by representatives of American companies."

THE Philadelphia *American* remarks that population increases in a given locality and direction just in proportion to the street grading, paving, lighting, the supply of hydrant water and other facilities. The day of unpaved streets and planked sidewalks has passed away. People are tired of mud, tired of stagnant pools, and undrained highways and byways. The observation will hold good of every city which is not going backward; and if anything can make a city go backward, it is neglect to provide good streets and keep them properly paved, with a thorough system of sewerage. A parsimonious spirit in this regard is an offense against civilization and the enlightened spirit of the age. Where human beings live like pigs they pay least attention to these matters. Owners of suburban property will study their interests most truly by consulting the most recent examples of liberal policy as to local and general improvements. In more than one direction from the center of our own city would population follow improvement, if improvement there only was. We doubt if any investment would prove better than real estate on the outskirts of the city—accessible by horse cars or cheap local trains run so as to accommodate the public—laid out and improved with regular, broad and well paved streets, with the other accessories of gas, water, etc. It would be difficult to point to an instance where failure has occurred, except from an illiteral, unenlightened, parsimonious, ante-diluvian spirit, which prevails too abundantly in some cities—one in particular—we could name.

THE Virginia press is very bitter over the election. It cannot be reconciled to the result. The *Whig* says "the negroes have drawn a deep blood-red line between themselves and the whites," and by voting as they did "have left us"—that is the late rebels—"no choice but to regard them, henceforth, as enemies." Considering that heretofore the relation between them has been that of master and slave, no great amount of good feeling will be lost. Considering that the "negro party" is strong enough to carry the State by thirty thousand, it is probable no serious consequence will come to them from the threat. They who make it are not likely to help their case much by carrying into effect the threat to discharge from work all the negroes who voted the Radical ticket. It is possible that the negroes, and the white men who act with them, have not, in all respects, acted with the greatest wisdom, but they are not likely to attempt to break up the Union or re-enact slavery.

THE press and the people are lauding General GRANT for his wise and decided measures of economy in his department. We should be glad to see his example followed in all the departments, so far as this may be necessary or practicable. Mr. STANTON was reckoned prompt and judicious in his rapid reduction of expenses in the War Department, and, if General GRANT finds so much still to do, it is hardly probable that the application of his policy can be unsuitable or unnecessary in the other departments of the Government. Retrenchment of Government expenses is always agreeable to the people, and the assurance that such is the policy of the Government in expenditures, is like oil to machinery, and makes the payment of taxes an easy and cheerful office. We hope, too, that General GRANT's quiet example may extend its influence to Congress, when it assembles, and that the results may embrace the appropriation business and the matter of extra pay.

THE spasm stimulated by the Washington correspondents about impeachment, the burden whereof was that a majority of the Committee having the matter in charge, are in favor of impeaching the President the first thing after Congress meets, is about over. There has at no time been any authority for such a report; and there is no more light on the subject now than there was three months ago. The Committee may, indeed very likely will, decide in favor of impeachment; but the members have not conferred together, and no one is authorized to say how a majority of them stand. Independent of the Committee, there will be spirited opposition on the Republican side of the House to impeachment, and nothing is more improbable than a majority concurring in the policy from the word "go."

THE introduction of music into the public schools of Lowell, Mass., has been so successfully accomplished that each of the grammar schools is now to have a piano.

The schools of Lowell have been regarded as models, and this step is nothing that might not have been expected as the result of enlightened management. No doubt in this respect their example will be followed in many places, notwithstanding the hold-back spirit which would be better satisfied with returning to the oldest, and, in the estimation of some, the best, because least expensive, system of schools. There are some who still think that what is expended in increasing the excellence of our schools is just so much money thrown away—but such people don't live in Lowell. They generally are to be found where "Yankee" is an opprobrious term.

THE Cleveland *Leader*, commenting on the statement made by the Toledo *Blade* that the friends of Senator WADE, now that he has no chance for the United States Senate, intend to place him in the House of Representatives, says:

> "As a friend of the Senator, we advise him not to try this plan. If he attempts to contest a nomination against General Garfield, he will make his mark. The people of the Nineteenth District, appreciate the noble character, the distinguished ability, the commanding influence and the legislative experience of James A. Garfield too highly to exchange him for B. F. Wade."

The *Leader* is one of the most radical papers in the country, and a few days after the election said the course of Senator WADE was one of the principal causes of the Republican reverse in Ohio.

NOTWITHSTANDING the divisions among the Radicals in Virginia, there appears to be no doubt that the convention has been carried and a majority of anti Conservative delegates elected. This result is important, not only for Virginia, but for the effect it will exert on the States whose elections are to take place. It will, moreover, be a death blow to the scheme of Mr. JOHNSON, to prevent reconstruction under the policy of Congress.

A MONTH ago the Democrats carried California, through Republican divisions, by about ten thousand. They claimed to have made immense gains—the beginning of the "reaction" about which so much has been said. A State election for Judge has just taken place, and the Democratic candidate is barely elected. If in one month the party loses ten thousand, what do they consider is their prospect for carrying the State against GRANT?

A Needed Railway Reform.

The accommodation of travelers by railway has of late years occupied to a certain extent the attention of railway managers, and many conveniences have been provided that have added greatly to the comfort of passengers. Most of these arrangements, however, have been confined to the perfection of the sleeping car, and giving it an air of luxury that one finds very agreeable during the night, but which, after all, has many draw-backs, and is not much more pleasant than the ordinary car after the sleepers are aroused and the "hammocks" stowed away. A convenience that is much needed, and that would be found to be as remunerative as sleeping cars, is a compartment car or cars, so arranged that the occupants would not be subject to the annoyance from any and everybody, as is now the case on all trains. The present system of forcing all classes and conditions of men into one car—sensitive and nervous people, filthy and revolting persons, robust people who cannot endure without open windows and abundant air, and delicate people to whom the draught is little less than fatal—is decidedly unpopular with those who constitute the bulk of the traveling community, and who would gladly pay for a separate compartment which they could call their own, if such a convenience were to be had. The cost of furnishing such a car would not be more than that of an ordinary car: Omit the seats in the ordinary car, and divide it into compartments of various sizes, provided with tables and chairs, and so constructed as to prevent strong currents of air, and to which access would be strictly forbidden except by those who paid for them and the conductor. The occupant would thus be relieved from all the above mentioned sources of annoyance, as well as from peddlers of peanuts, candies and trashy literature. Such conveniences would find ready takers, and when once inaugurated would become so popular as to require their adoption on all roads.

IT turns out that no place has been designated for holding the ensuing National Republican Convention. The committee have talked the matter over somewhat, and Chicago, St. Louis and other cities have been suggested, but no action has been taken, and will not be before the December meeting of the committee.

MRS. LINCOLN and her clothes have ceased to be of much interest. The wardrobe is gradually disappearing, and the subscription is going on privately, no one being permitted to see the list. As for Mrs. Lincoln, the common opinion is that she is as good as insane.

River Improvement.

The Central Committee of the River Improvement Convention of February, 1867, have just issued an appeal to the people of the Valley States, to aid in the proposed improvement of the navigable rivers of the Mississippi Valley. The appeal is written in strong terms, and earnestly asks the co-operation of the people in behalf of a movement which will insure the development of their resources, increased ability to meet the claims of the Government, and a large decrease in annual expenditures. The question of ability to produce was no longer in doubt, but it was a question of facility and cheapness of transportation that was to be solved. The appeal will apply with equal force to the people of the Ohio Valley, who should at once exert themselves in behalf of the improvement of the Ohio river. The Committee says:

> Do you ask, then, for a cheap channel in which the superabundance of the valley may find its way to our Eastern ports and foreign Markets? Look to the improvement of the eighteen thousand miles of navigable rivers which drain this garden of the world. There are a few obstructions in this grand highway, which are an immense tax upon the commerce of the valley, causing delay and danger, and sometimes amounting to impassable barriers. They are fully capable of being overcome by the expenditure of a few millions of dollars they can be removed. But your reply is that this involves expenditure. We admit it; but only such expenditure as the farmer incurs when he sows his wheat. If expended it is paid back in one to seven fivefold. Last year, with all the disadvantages of poor crops and financial pressure, eight million tons of commerce were floated upon the Ohio and Mississippi alone. Every steamboat owner or captain will assure you that ten cents on the hundred pounds will be certainly removed from the cost of transportation when these obstacles are removed. That alone would save to the valley in a single year, of the cost of transportation, sixty millions of dollars. Add to this the increase of this year over last, and you may place the estimate safely twenty millions saved.

Vallandigham Going It!

Vallandigham is on the stump in Ohio with the view of creating popular sentiment in his favor for the United States Senate. On the 24th instant he spoke at Mount Vernon, Knox County. He opened after the following fashion:

> First, men of Knox, I give fervent thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of this day. Next, to you, my friends, I make hearty acknowledgment of the earnest, devoted, passionate enthusiasm of this reception. There is no speech nor language, dead or living, strong enough or copious enough to express the emotions of my heart at this moment.
>
> "Could I embody and unbosom now
> That which is most within me—could I wreak
> My thoughts into words, and utter all that throw
> Soul, heart, mind, passions, feelings, strong or weak,
> All that I would have sought, and all I seek,
> Bear, as they should, on one point and one word,
> And that word were lightning, I would speak."

But pardon me, men of Knox, if, subduing my own swelling but voiceless thoughts and emotions, I beg yours, too, may be hushed for a moment, while calmly, and, through historic narrative, I call your memories back to the events which to-day we commemorate.

The New British Minister.

The appointment of Mr. Thornton by the British Government as the successor of Sir Frederick Bruce at Washington, does not seem to please the London *Times*, which paper says Great Britain has no man too good to represent it in the United States. It says the mission to Washington is an exceptional post, which should only be conferred for special and peculiar considerations of fitness, and not because the appointee stood ready for promotion and was deserving of it. While there are some in this country, and they are not worth thinking about, who regard the title of an embassador more highly than the merits of the man, the *Times*'s assertion that a title has great weight even in Republics, because it represents at once the culture, refinement and power of the English nation, is the reverse of complimentary to the intelligence of American citizens as a whole. Mr. Thornton is represented as having filled with credit to the nation and satisfaction of the British government other diplomatic posts held by him.

The West Virginia Election.

The general result of the West Virginia election is in doubt, although the returns indicate that both branches of the Legislature will remain Republican. The Democrats gain a delegate in Wirt county, and also one in Brooke county, both of which have gone Democratic for the first time. In the Second Senatorial District, the contest between Burley, Republican, and Clemens, Democrat, is reported to be close, with the chances in favor of Clemens. "General Apathy" had the field in West Virginia, as is evidenced by the diminished vote.

Chronic Catarrh.

If we take into account the vast number of persons who, of late years, have labored under the disease which bears the name of catarrh, we are forced to the conclusion that either the persons themselves have been very careless with regard to a malady so general, or that physicians of skill and learning in the art of healing, have regarded it as of little consequence and its cure of minor importance in adding to the happiness of mankind.

Whether this be true or false, one thing is certain, that for the past twenty years, catarrh has increased at a fearful rate, so, that at the present day, it can claim as its victims, in some of its forms, in certain localities, one-fifth of the whole population, and has given employment to hundreds of adventurers, whose sole object seems to have been to delude its victims and enrich themselves. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that all who advertise in the newspapers or write books are to be placed in the category above alluded to, for if we did we ourself would fall under the ban. In truth we must admit one fact, and it is this: that hundreds of physicians of the most upright morals, and with an aim to the happiness of mankind, are most sedulous in their devotion to that noblest of sciences which proposes to itself the amelioration of man's condition and the cure of his infirmities. If our object and intentions point in the direction we have indicated above, we claim to belong to a class of men whose designs are honorable and whose devotions to scientific investigation entitle them to the plaudits of their countrymen, especially those whose misfortune it may be to carry about with them an infirmity which renders life insipid, and thereby abridges their power of usefulness. Let us proceed to examine what catarrh is, and what are its symptoms?

It is said to consist in an inflamed state of the living membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchiæ. A necessary condition of this inflamed state of the membranes is the increased excretion, of mucous, or starchy phlegm, which exudes in consequence of too great a flow of blood to the part affected.

The humors are driven to the nose. It tries to carry them away, but the burthen is too great for it, and the fine membrane falls into ulcers in consequence of too much work being thrown on to it. Is not this plain common sense? and has it not the reasonable appearance of truth?

What is to be done, you may ask, to remedy this state of things? We answer. Open out the other channels appointed to carry out of the system the effete particles, which go to destroy not only the tissues in which they are lodged, but ultimately the whole human organism. If it is allowed to course along the arteries and deposit itself on the surface of a membrane or the skin, that membrane will become disorganized. It will fall into sores or ulcers, and the whole system will gradually sink in health because of the failure, in a part, to fulfill the duties assigned it in the economy of life.

The symptoms of catarrh vary very materially, in different individuals. So that in some cases, only a part of the symptoms usually ascribed to the disease are observable, according to the particular part involved in the affection.

The prominent symptoms given to the disease by Cullen, are in such complete conformity with our own views and observations, in the experience we have had in the treatment of this malady that we copy them entire.

Difficulty of breathing, with fullness and stoppage of the nostrils.

Increased discharge from the nose and eyes.

Sometimes slight shiverings or chillings; pain and heaviness in the forehead, soreness, hoarseness and roughness of the throat, constriction of the chest as if something were lodged in it.

Pain and heaviness in various parts of the body resembling rheumatism.

Great thirst, lassitude and a feeling of drowsiness.

Impaired appetite, sometimes amounting to nausea.

Cough now sets in and an increased excretion takes place from all the air passages and the organs connected with respiration.

Our treatment of the disease, *Catarrh*, may be safely gathered from what we have said before; and whilst we are not unwilling to give due credit to *Atomization* and *Inhalation* as local agents, for the former of which the credit is mainly due to Dr. Richardson, of London, (*Medical Times and Gazette*, April 28, 1866,) and the latter of which has been extensively issued in this country, and most thoroughly by Dr. Hunter, we